

CANADIAN

Welfare

April-June

Mr. Mangel's

AUSTRALIAN SOCIAL SERVICES

by FRANCIS MICHAEL FORDE

NEWFOUNDLAND

WHAT RIGHT HAS A MAN?

by I. NORMAN SMITH

CIVIL RIGHTS

by IRVING HIMEL

VARIETY VILLAGE FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

by JAMES R. NAIRN

APRIL - JUNE
1949

VOL. XXV
Nos. 1-2

CANADIAN *Welfare*

a magazine on social welfare published
eight times a year by

THE CANADIAN WELFARE COUNCIL
245 COOPER ST., OTTAWA, CANADA

PUBLICATION DATES

January 15th, March 1st, April 15th,
June 1st, July 15th, September 1st,
October 15th, December 1st.

Authorized as second class mail, Post Office
Department, Ottawa.

Subscription price, \$2.00 per annum
Single copies 30 cents

Signed articles which appear in *WELFARE*
should be regarded as expressing the
opinion of the writer, and not necessarily
the point of view of the Board of Governors
of the Canadian Welfare Council.

R. E. G. DAVIS, Executive Director

Canadian Welfare Council Individual Membership Fees

Regular \$8.00; Participating \$5.00;
Sustaining \$10.00 and up

All the above membership fees include a
year's subscription to *WELFARE*.

Editorial Board

Blair Fraser, Ottawa, *Chairman*

Florence Bird, Ottawa

Hayda Denault, Quebec

Svanhuit Josie, Ottawa

Joy A. Maines, Ottawa

Martha Moscrop, Vancouver

Monica McQueen, Winnipeg

Marie-Rose Turcot, Ottawa

R. E. G. Davis, Editor

Eurith Goold, *Managing Editor*

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

Phyllis Burns Dorothy Hodgson

David Crawley Kathleen Jackson

Marie Hamel Ernest McEwen

Bessie Touzel

CONTENTS

	PAGE
SOCIAL WORK TELLS ITS STORY	1
AUSTRALIAN SOCIAL SERVICES <i>by The Rt. Hon. F. M. Forde</i>	3
SALUTE TO NEWFOUNDLAND	7
NEWFOUNDLAND'S MINISTER OF PUBLIC WELFARE	11
WHAT RIGHT HAS A MAN? <i>by I. Norman Smith</i>	12
CIVIL RIGHTS <i>by Irving Himel</i>	17
VARIETY VILLAGE <i>by James R. Nairn</i>	19
SOCIAL WORK LOOKS AT PARLIAMENT <i>by Dorothy Hodgson</i>	23
CANADA'S EIGHTH SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK	27
SECOND BIENNIAL WESTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WORK	28
CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP BRANCH <i>by Frank Foulds</i>	30
FIELD SERVICE <i>by Agnes Roy</i>	34
SOCIAL WORK GOES TO SCHOOL <i>by Ursula S. Henry</i>	38
TORONTO VOLUNTEERS <i>by Amanda A. Glover</i>	42
STAFF FOR SOCIAL WORK	43
A CO-OPERATIVE VENTURE IN SOCIAL WORK <i>by K. M. Jackson</i>	50
ACROSS CANADA	54
ABOUT PEOPLE	57
BOOK REVIEWS	59



Social Work Tells Its Story

SPRING is the time for annual reports, and over the past several months the staff at Council House has had the opportunity to read scores of booklets from all parts of the country which have been sent to us through the thoughtfulness of our members.

On the whole the experience has been a pleasant one. Quite obviously social agencies have been learning to use improved methods of interpreting their work. Almost all the reports have what the public relations people call "reader appeal" and the covers of most of them, if not the layout inside, reveal a skilful use of approved "attention-getting devices."

These livelier methods of telling our story are not to be dismissed impatiently as mere tricks of the professional publicist. In earlier times when social work derived its support mainly from the largesse of the well-to-do a dignified appeal once a year was perhaps sufficient. Today with vast numbers of people involved, both as taxpayers and as contributors, we face a very different situation. The continued development of social work depends on broad public understanding and one of the first concerns of every social agency must be to catch the ear of the ordinary citizen.

One negative impression remains from a survey of the reports that have reached us. Almost without exception they lay more stress on what has been achieved than on the deficiencies and shortcomings of present programs. Perhaps this is in line with accepted publicity practice and certainly no agency can be blamed for putting its best foot forward. Besides, a great deal is being accomplished. In total it reaches an amazing sum and bears testimony to the devotion and intelligent effort of many thousands of workers in every type of agency from coast to coast.

However, as we all know, there is another side to the story. If we have had our successes, we have had our failures too and our frustrations; and this chiefly for lack of the funds necessary to do a quality job. One thinks, for example, of the situation in most of our children's agencies where, because of heavy case loads, foster parents and children are denied the close supervision they require, or where children who cannot live with their natural parents are in many

instances made wards of the State because there is no other way of securing the financial help necessary for their support.

This is merely an illustration. Wherever we look it is the same. Old people by the thousands eke out a miserable existence, families on relief face hardship and humiliation, young folks in most communities lack adequate recreational opportunities; and in almost every social agency professional workers are so over-burdened that with the best will in the world they are hardly able to do more than a routine job.

These are facts which ought to be brought home to the public, and our annual reports and annual meetings provide occasions for doing so. There is too much talk these days about the excessive costs of health and welfare services. The truth is that as a nation and as individuals we have scarcely begun to spend either what we can afford or what is urgently required. It is our responsibility to say this and to document it. Canadians as much as any people are prepared to sacrifice for the wellbeing of their less fortunate fellow citizens. Let us not hesitate to tell them the whole story.

ABOUT BRITAIN AND EUROPE

MANY social workers in Canada are anxious to know more about recent developments in Great Britain. Valuable sources of information for them are the publications of the National Council of Social Service.

Their journal entitled *Social Service*, published quarterly, not only contains authoritative articles on many interesting developments but also a carefully prepared reading list which enables the Canadian worker to keep in touch with recent publications in Great Britain, including important documents issued by the Stationary Office, of which it is so difficult to keep track. The latest number, for example, has articles on the work of the Social Development Officer in the new towns which are being created in Britain; an account of the interesting experiment in mental health now being conducted in Amsterdam; and an article on the future of settlements in our rapidly changing society, amongst its features. Subscriptions to this journal should be a must for any social worker in Canada who wishes to be well informed about events in Great Britain and in Europe.

Other publications of the National Council of interest to Canadians are the Annual Report of the Council,* the title of which is *Focus on Social Work*, and a report entitled *Outlook for Social Work*, which includes papers by Professor G. D. H. Cole on the impact on recent legislation in Great Britain, and Professor T. S. Simey on training for social work. A subscription to the quarterly journal is ten shillings, plus postage. Enquiries to the Publications Department, 26 Bedford Square, London, W. C. 1, will bring regular publication lists of other reports and papers to those who may be interested.

* * *

Those interested in keeping in close touch with recent research work in the social sciences may not know that the British National Institute of Economic and Social Research, 2 Dean Trench St., Westminster, London, S. W. 1, England, publish a *Register of Research in the Social Sciences*, the subscription to which is 12 shillings, 6 pence per year, plus postage.

* See p. 50.

Australian Social Services

By THE RIGHT HONOURABLE FRANCIS MICHAEL FORDE,
High Commissioner for Australia in Canada

AUSTRALIA has a very complete system of social welfare services, built up over a long series of years but recently widened to include many new health and medical benefits. The most recent development is a reciprocity agreement in social service, reached on March 23, between Australia and New Zealand. The previous agreement between the two countries covered only old age and invalid pensions. Reciprocity will now extend to widows' pensions, child endowment, and unemployment and sickness benefits. Broadly speaking it means that people of either country who become permanent residents of the other will be entitled to social service benefits on the same footing as any other citizens of that country. Temporary visitors will continue to receive any benefits they were receiving in their own country.

Proposals have been made from time to time that there should be reciprocity in social benefits between Australia and Britain. Some

day perhaps we shall see a wide measure of reciprocity between and among all members of the British Commonwealth.

Social service benefits available in Australia are as follows:—Maternity Allowance; Child Endowment; Old Age Pensions; Invalid Pensions (including also allowances for wife and children where necessary); Rehabilitation of Invalid Pensioners; Funeral Benefits; Widows' Pensions; Unemployment and Sickness Benefits.

Classed specifically under Health Benefits are:—Hospital Benefits; Pharmaceutical Benefits; and Tuberculosis Allowances.

Maternity Allowance

A Maternity Allowance is paid at the birth of a child at the following scale:—

- (a) where there are no other children £15 (roughly \$48.15).
- (b) where there are one or two other children £16 (nearly \$51.36).
- (c) where there are three or more children £17 7s (\$55.69).

The allowance is payable to women who are residents of Aus-

Born in Queensland, Mr. Forde was Australia's Army Minister and Deputy Prime Minister from the creation of the Labour Government in 1941 until 1946. He took office two months before the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbour. Faced with the greatest crisis in her history, it became Mr. Forde's task to plan and supervise the job of making Australia an unassailable bastion in the Southwest Pacific. In 1944, he was appointed an Imperial Privy Councillor by His Majesty The King in recognition of his outstanding services as Acting Prime Minister and as Deputy Prime Minister of the War Cabinet since 1941. Mr. Forde was also chosen leader of the Australian delegation to the UN Security Conference at San Francisco in 1945, and in 1947 became Australian High Commissioner to Canada.

tralia or satisfy the Director-General of Social Services that they intend to become residents. Payments may be made to a woman who is an alien if: (a) she was a British subject before marriage or (b) if she and her husband lived in Australia for 12 months before the birth of the child. If the mother is not qualified under (b) payment is deferred until 12 months after the date of her arrival unless the Director-General is satisfied that she is satisfied to remain in Australia.

Where more than one child is born at a time the amount payable is increased by £5 (\$16.05) for each child more than one. One third of the allowance may be paid, on application, within a month before the expected date of the birth. The balance is payable immediately after the birth. Payment may be made under certain conditions, to persons resident in Australia who are temporarily abroad. The allowance is paid for a child born on a ship voyaging to Australia if the mother received no maternity benefit in the country from which she comes. Payment is made to aborigines who have been granted exemption from State control laws or are considered suitable to receive the allowance by virtue of character, standard of intelligence and social development. There is no means test.

Child Endowment

Any person resident in Australia who has the custody, care and control of more than one child under 16 may claim endowment.

A child born during a parent's temporary absence is deemed to have been born in Australia. In the case of a claimant and of a child who were not born in Australia there is a 12 months residential qualification, but this is waived if the Director-General is satisfied that the claimant and child are likely to remain in Australia. There is no means test.

If the father is an alien, payment may be made if: (a) the child is born in Australia; (b) the mother is a British subject or has made a declaration under the Nationality Act of her desire to retain British nationality; or (c) the Director-General is satisfied that the child is likely to remain in Australia. Endowment is paid to aborigines unless they are nomadic or unless the children concerned are wholly or mainly maintained by the State.

Rates of payment are:—

- (a) Ten shillings (\$1.61) a week to any qualified person (other than an institution head) for each child under 16 in excess of one;
- (b) Ten shillings a week to any approved institution (other than a hospital for the insane) for each child inmate under 16.

Where parents make a reasonable allowance for a child in a hospital for the insane the mother may receive the allowance. Special provision is made for the children of parents divided by desertion, divorce, unemployment, death of a parent or other causes.

Old Age Pensions

Those eligible are men over 65

and women over 60 who have lived in Australia for 20 years. Periods of absence in which a person's home is still in Australia are counted as residents. So are absences under certain other conditions. Absence in the Territory of the Commonwealth counts as residence. The maximum pension is £110/10 (\$354.71) a year or £2/2/6 a week (\$6.82).

Persons disqualified for pensions are:—

- (a) Aliens (except women who were British subjects before marriage);
- (b) a person who has deprived himself of property or income in order to qualify;
- (c) a person with an income of £3/12/6 (\$11.64) a week or £7/5 for a married couple—or more than £8 (\$25.68) a week in the case of a blind person;
- (d) a person who has property (including cash or money in the bank) to the net value of more than £750 (\$2407.50) or £1500 (\$4815.00) for married persons. The value of a home, furniture and personal effects is disregarded, and so are surrender values of life insurance policies up to £200 (\$642.00), the amount of any Australian war gratuity and certain interests in the estates of deceased persons;
- (e) a person who is not of good character or one who has deserted his wife (or her husband) or children for six months or more immediately before the date of the claim.

No deduction is made in respect to incomes under £78 (\$250.38) a year received by claimants. Any income in excess of this amount is

deducted from the pension. The income of a married person is deemed to be half the total income of husband and wife. "Income" does not include gifts or allowances from children or parents, benefits from friendly societies, payments in respect to infirmity, old age or illness from any trade union, the value of State food relief, child endowment or other payments in regard to children, hospital, pharmaceutical and Tuberculosis Act benefits or interest on Commonwealth war gratuities.

A person receiving a war pension may receive an old age pension in addition if the total of the two pensions does not exceed £3/2/6 a week. A pensioner who is an inmate of a benevolent asylum is paid 15 shillings a week of his pension and the balance is paid to the institution for his maintenance. Old age pension claim forms are to be had at any post office.

Invalid Pensions

Those eligible for invalid pensions are persons over 16 who have lived continuously in Australia for five years and are permanently unfitted for work or permanently blind. A person is regarded as permanently incapacitated if the degree of his permanent incapacity is not less than 85 per cent. Conditions as to residence and to absences are the same as for old age pensions. The disqualifications are the same as for old age pensions except that (e) character does not apply. In addition a person under 21 who is adequately maintained by parents is disqualified. Condi-

tions as to maximum pension, effect of income and of property, war pensions and inmates of institutions are the same as for old age pensions.

An allowance not exceeding a pound (\$3.21) a week may be given to the wife of an invalid pensioner (or an old age pensioner who is permanently incapacitated for work or blind) if she is living with her husband and not receiving a service pension or an old age or invalid pension. An allowance of five shillings (80 cents) a week may be given for an unendowed child under 16. This allowance may be given to any invalid pensioner who has the custody, care and control of a child under 16. Where both husband and wife are invalid pensioners living together the allowance for the child is paid only to the wife.

Invalid pensioners may be given treatment and vocational training, at the Commonwealth's expense, to enable them to learn some craft or occupation by which they may become self-supporting. Treatment includes medical, dental, psychiatric and hospital training, (both in-patient and out-patient), physical training and exercise, physiotherapy; occupational therapy, and other treatment. For this purpose the Department of Social Services has set up rehabilitation centres and out-patient clinics. The cases selected for treatment are those in which there is a reasonable prospect of the patient's engaging in a suitable vocation within two years after the commencement of train-

ing. During the period of treatment payment of the pension is continued but when vocational training is begun the pension is suspended and the trainee is paid a rehabilitation allowance at a rate equal to the rate of invalid pension (including any wife's or child's allowance) for which he is qualified, plus a training allowance of one pound (\$3.21) a week. Where he has to live away from home for training an additional allowance is paid. The cost of fares incurred may also be paid. Books, tools, surgical aids and other material needed for treatment or training, or to engage in employment, may also be provided to a cost not exceeding £20 (\$64.20). If the training does not enable a person to engage in employment his right to the continuance of his pension is not affected.

Funeral Benefits

A funeral benefit of £10 (\$32.10) is paid to the person who has paid, or is liable to pay, the cost of the funeral of an old age or invalid pensioner, or of a claimant who, but for his death, would have been granted an old age or invalid pension. Where the cost of the funeral has been met in part by a payment from a contributory benefit fund of an organization other than a friendly society funeral benefit is payable to the extent of the amount (not above ten pounds) by which the cost of the funeral exceeded the amount paid from the fund.

Widows' Pensions

Persons eligible are divided into

(Continued on page 44)

Salute to Newfoundland

1004 Thorfinn Karlsefni, of distinguished Icelandic parentage whom Leif Ericsson had persuaded to help establish a colony in America, landed in Markland—the Land of Forest—which is southern Labrador and Newfoundland.

1497 Newfoundland was re-discovered by John Cabot.

During the first century after its rediscovery, Newfoundland was an international fishing station visited by the ships of England, France, Portugal and Spain. The master of the first fishing ship to arrive at a harbour became “admiral” of the port for that season, settled disputes and generally kept order. This rule of the fishing admirals continued to the end of the eighteenth century.

1583 Newfoundland claimed for Britain by Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

1610 The first colony established by John Guy at Cupids in Conception Bay.

1633 Laws passed forbidding further settlement in order to keep the Newfoundland fishery for English interests and to provide a training ground for British seamen.

1713 Treaty of Utrecht declared Newfoundland wholly British and French gave up all claim to the island, but they were given fishing rights on part of the coast. These rights were revised in later treaties and continued until 1904.

Settlement in Newfoundland having been discouraged, it was not until 1813 that a Newfoundlander legally could own land or build a house. Then began heavy immigration from Ireland, and now about 25% of the population are of Irish descent; 60% are English, and 6% Scottish and French together.

1729 Captain Henry Osborne appointed first Governor of the whole island. The early Governors, however, resided in Newfoundland only during the fishing season.

1791 Establishment of the first civil court and appointment of first Chief Justice (1792) which ended the rule of the fishing admirals.

1817 First appointment of a year-round resident Governor.

1832 Representative Government granted.

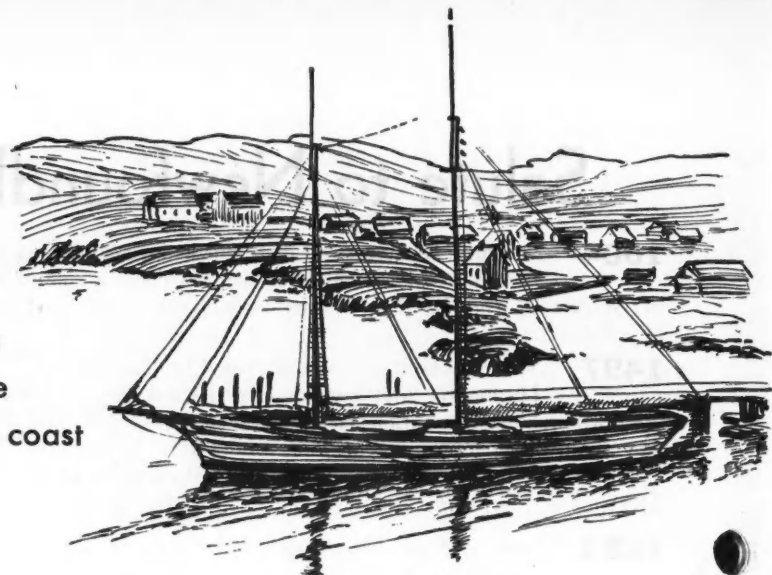
1855 Responsible Government won.

1864 Newfoundland represented at Quebec Conference to discuss Confederation.

1869 “Union with Canada” Government defeated.

1894 Bank crash which followed disastrous fire in St. John's, the capital and the island's commercial heart. Left without credit, Newfoundland was unable to carry on and confederation with Canada was considered, but terms could not be agreed upon.

Fishing villages
like this dot the
Newfoundland coast



Drawing courtesy CBC News

1914-18 Newfoundland made handsome contribution in men and money to the winning of World War I, bearing the costs for all the men she put into the English Army and Navy.

1927 The boundary of Labrador, Newfoundland's dependency, was decided by the United Kingdom Privy Council.

1933 Newfoundland economy collapsed and in February, 1934, a Commission of Government took over until Newfoundland should again be self-supporting. This Commission of Government, composed of three Newfoundlanders, three Englishmen and the Governor, appointed by the crown, remained in power until March 31, 1949.

1939-45 World War II brought prosperity to Newfoundland and the island became self-supporting. The British Government, however, decided that a different form of Government could not be considered until after the end of the war.

1946 National Convention elected by the people of Newfoundland to study and recommend possible future forms of government.

1948 June 3—First referendum held to decide between three possible forms of government: Responsible Government; Confederation with Canada; or Commission of Government. 88% of those eligible voted. Responsible Government received 69,000 votes; Confederation 63,000; Commission 22,000.

July 22—Second referendum held with two choices offered: Responsible Government or Confederation with Canada. 85% voted. Responsible Government received 71,000 votes; Confederation with Canada 78,000.

December 11—Terms of Union were signed at Ottawa. Later these terms were approved by the Canadian and British Parliaments, and the British Act was given Royal Assent.

1949 At midnight of March 31, Newfoundland became the tenth Province of Canada, making the Dominion larger than Europe, raising its population to over 13,000,000, giving it another large city—St. John's—and a seventh time zone.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Family Allowances

The payment of Family Allowances in Newfoundland will benefit an estimated 117,000 children in more than 45,000 families. It will place in Newfoundland homes between eight and nine million dollars annually in consumer purchasing power to be applied "exclusively towards the maintenance, care, training, education and advancement of the child."

Old Age Pensions

Unlike Family Allowances, the Canadian Old Age Pensions program is a joint Federal-Provincial undertaking. Its application depends, first, on the decision of a province to enact legislation authorizing payment of pensions in accordance with the Federal Act and, second, on the completion of an agreement between the Government of Canada and the provincial government concerned. The federal Act permits each province to specify the maximum pension to be paid and to adjust the allowable income within the limits of the Act.

Newfoundland, on March 31, 1949, passed the Old Age and Blind Persons Pensions Act, providing, under the terms of the federal Act, for the payment of a maximum pension of \$30 per month. It is estimated that between nine and ten thousand persons 70 years of age and over may be eligible for pensions and the total expenditure might approximate \$3,300,000 annually. Of this, 75 per cent, or about \$2,500,000 would be paid by the Federal Government and \$830,000 by Newfoundland.

If the Newfoundland Act should be amended to provide the maximum of \$40 per month, permitted under the recent amendment to the federal Act, the total expenditure would approximate \$4,400,000 annually with the Federal Government paying \$3,300,000 and Newfoundland \$1,100,000.

Pensions for the Blind

Pensions for blind persons aged 21 years and over, numbering about 600 according to the latest estimates of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, will add another \$200,000 to the total expenditure on pensions. An amendment increasing the maximum pension to \$40 a month would raise this total to approximately \$267,000.

Physical Fitness and Recreation

Financial assistance to promote community recreation is now available to Newfoundland under the terms of the National Physical Fitness Act, as to all provinces signing an agreement with the Federal Government. Should Newfoundland participate in the Federal Fitness program, approximately \$7,000 would be available annually to provide leadership training and to assist communities and voluntary associations to meet needs beyond the resources of local groups. The services of the Physical Fitness Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare are available to all provinces whether or not they participate in the national program.

Health Services

Newfoundland health services will be substantially assisted by union with Canada, through direct financial aid under the National Health Grant Program, and through services extended by federal departments concerned with health matters.

Under the National Health Grant Program, the new province will be eligible

to receive over \$900,000 in 1949-50 and, as with the other provinces, progressively increased amounts during succeeding years. The Health Survey Grant will make possible a thorough analysis of existing health resources and needs, to help in planning the expansion of services; the Hospital Construction Grant will assist in the provision of badly needed new hospitals of all kinds; and general health services will be greatly strengthened and extended through the grants for General Public Health, Tuberculosis, Mental Health, Venereal Disease, Crippled Children, Cancer, and Public Health Research. The Professional Training Grant will supplement the health grants in assisting to provide for training of the personnel required for this expanded program.

Newfoundland will be relieved of the cost of certain services, such as the administration of legislation covering food and drugs, narcotic control, proprietary or patent medicines, and quarantine, which now become a federal responsibility. The Department of National Health and Welfare will extend to Newfoundland its medical and hospital care program for sick mariners. The comprehensive treatment and rehabilitation services administered by the Department of Veterans' Affairs now become available to Newfoundland veterans and the new province will be eligible for federal assistance in the restoration of sight of blind pensioners. As a part of Canada, Newfoundland will have a direct interest in the research programs of the Divisions of Health and Medical Research of the National Research Council.

In addition to this assistance, Newfoundland will now benefit from the important consultant services provided by the Department of National Health and Welfare in child and maternal health, dental health, epidemiology, hospital design, mental health, venereal disease control, industrial health, blindness control, nutrition, public health engineering, civil aviation medicine and laboratory investigation. The new province will also be enabled to participate in the discussion and planning of the Dominion Council of Health and other federal-provincial health associations and will benefit from the extensive services provided through the different national voluntary health organizations.

PERSONNEL REQUIRED FOR NORTHERN SCHOOLS AND NURSING STATIONS

AN attractive opportunity to share in the development of Canada's Arctic and sub-Arctic areas is presented in the call for qualified social welfare workers, nurses and teachers issued jointly by the Hon. Colin Gibson, Minister of Mines and Resources, and the Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare. The Northwest Territories Administration and the Department of National Health and Welfare are working together to develop a new program of health and educational services in the Territories.

Enquiries concerning opportunities for service in the north will be welcomed. They should be addressed to R. A. Gibson, Deputy Commissioner, Northwest Territories Administration, Ottawa; or to Dr. P. E. Moore, Director, Indian Health Services, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa.



Herbert L. Pottle, Ph.D.

THE newly appointed Minister of Public Welfare in Canada's tenth Province is no stranger to readers of *CANADIAN WELFARE* nor to Canadian social workers. Dr. Herbert L. Pottle's excellent article, "Social Welfare in Newfoundland" appeared in *WELFARE*, July, 1945,* and has been in demand ever since by those interested in health and welfare developments in the island.

Dr. Pottle, who was born at Flatrock near Carbonear, one of the small outposts of Newfoundland, is the son of a fisherman, received his early education in a one-room school, and matriculated at the former Methodist College in St. John's. Subsequently he taught school for three years, then served for two more as a student minister of the United Church of Canada.

Graduating from Mount Allison in 1932 with honours in Greek, he

NEWFOUNDLAND'S MINISTER OF PUBLIC WELFARE

carried off the Birks Gold Medal and Alumni Life Honours.

At the University of Toronto, he majored in psychology and mental hygiene, got his M.A. degree in 1934 and his doctorate in 1937, after which he joined the staff of the Infant's Home in Toronto, as clinical psychologist. That same year he married an Ontario girl, the former Muriel Ethel Moran of Smithfield, and they now have two daughters.

Returning to his homeland in 1938, Dr. Pottle was appointed Executive Officer in the Department of Education at St. John's. In 1943, when the child welfare services were reorganized, he became Director of Child Welfare and Judge of the Juvenile Court of St. John's.

Dr. Pottle succeeded the late Sir John C. Puddester as Commissioner for Home Affairs and Education in the Commission of Government in 1947, in which post he served until his appointment by Premier Smallwood as Minister of the newly created Department of Public Welfare in April, 1949.

WELFARE joins Dr. Pottle's many friends throughout Canada in wishing him abundant success in his important new work.

*"Newfoundland Politics and Social Welfare Interests", by Dr. Louise Whiteway, also appeared in *WELFARE*, October, 1946.

WHAT RIGHT HAS A MAN?

By I. NORMAN SMITH,

Associate Editor, The Ottawa Journal

Social work has been concerned with the rights of man since social work began. Last fall in Paris, the United Nations approved a Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It is a history-making document. *CANADIAN WELFARE* is grateful to *The Ottawa Journal* for permission to reprint this article about the Declaration, an article written by a *Journal* editor who attended many of the sessions in which the Declaration was debated and approved.

IN PARIS at 3.00 in the morning of December 7 the third committee of United Nations took a great collective sigh and went wearily home to bed. It had finally adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Moses did a greater job but he was not heckled by 58 nations looking over his shoulder. The committee was working on a draft which had taken a UN Commission two years to prepare. The committee itself met 85 times and delegates in their righteous wrangling voted more than 1200 times.

The General Assembly then approved the Declaration and it stands in all its glory 30 Articles long with a glowing Preamble.

This doesn't make it law. It is a statement of desire, a voicing of the world's collective conscience on the subject of man and man's rights. UN must now work out a Convention which would try to make the Declaration binding, which would require government approval of each country. This will be less easy. In fact in its present form legal international enforcement of the Declaration would be quite impossible.

This newspaper has already published the Declaration in its full text. This story is not to go over that ground but to reveal some of the problems involved when people and nations try to spell out what they most want from life. The UN committee was made up of experts and it did work out authoritatively and in great detail the principles of human rights and fundamental freedoms. "There was", as Chairman Dr. Charles Malik, of Lebanon, observed, "hardly an ultimate problem in human life—from God and the State, to children and social security—that was not brought out and discussed".

Russia versus the rest, Christian civilization versus other civilizations, Orient versus Occident, the jungle versus Manhattan—and over all the differences of legal systems, parliamentary systems, economic systems! What a problem! What a meeting place for anxiety and cynicism! In Babel they were only trying to build a tower!

Article 3 said "everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person". What about the lynchings in America, asked Russia's

Pavlov, and famines in India? Ah, mused Dr. Chang, and it reminded him of an old Chinese proverb: "Sweep the snow in front of one's door; overlook the frost on others' roof tiles."

Australia didn't like the word "shall" anywhere and asked to make it "should". Translators had nightmares: after the delegates had finally agreed on some fine point they'd be driven asunder again by inadequate translation born of the fact that languages are not precise.

Article 14 dabbled in marriage, an equal right of men and women "of full age". What was full age? The committee couldn't agree, so left it at full age. If there were equal rights in marriage what about in divorce? Hush! cried a Frenchman, and a Dutchman added it would be deplorable for UN even to mention divorce. So it was made: "Men and women shall enjoy equal rights both during marriage and at its dissolution."

Article 7 started out by reading, in full: "No-one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention". There was a snow storm of amendments. The chairman told them all to get together and synthesize. They came through then with one as long as your arm. It was voted on sentence by sentence and only one sentence survived: "No-one may be exiled". Then it too was killed. Bolivia tried to salvage the idea and put forward: "No-one shall be exiled." It was rejected 18 to 17 with seven abstentions. An Ecuadorean won the day by saying simply no-one should be sub-

jected to "arbitrary exile". When the thing was all over Article 7 was adopted 43 to 0 as follows: "No-one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile."

The Committee liked the word "arbitrary". Article 10 said originally that "no-one shall be subjected to unreasonable interference with his privacy, family, home, correspondence, or reputation". Unreasonable gave way to arbitrary.

Nationality raised a nice dispute. Article 13 was originally: "No-one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality, or denied the right to change his nationality." This prompted Mr. Cassin, of France, to declare flatly that every human being has a right to nationality and UN should safeguard that right. He proposed to add to the text:

"... it is the duty of the United Nations to approach States for the purpose of preventing statelessness and, where necessary, to concern itself with the fate of stateless persons."

The amendment didn't fare at all well because delegates faced with fear the idea of having UN involve itself in relations between States and citizens. The original article was approved, plus the addition of "everyone has the right to a nationality".

This rights of man talk was not all brotherly. Russia threw some dark thoughts about British colonies and Britain replied that Russia was indulging in "a polemic of

completely unjustified accusation" and erecting "an enormous edifice of fiction".

Article 16 dealt with thought, conscience and religion. Was religion an emotion, a faith or a habit of life? Could conscience be regulated by law? An earlier Article had said everyone had the right to life. This Article 16 said man had the right to religion. Some religions lead to savage mortifications. What Article of UN would a man read?

Russia made it clear throughout that she was against fascism. Article 17 concerned freedom of opinion and information. Russia wanted to add that freedom of press and speech "shall not be used for purposes of propagating fascism". But what do you mean by fascism? asked France. Whereupon Pavlov replied: "The bloody dictatorship of the most reactionary section of capitalism and monopolies." This seemed colorful and forceful but scarcely definitive enough to be made the base of international law. The Russian amendment was killed.

My own candidate for ruler of the universe is Mr. Oribe of Uruguay. Article 18 said "everyone has the right to freedom of assembly and association". That was all right, said Mr. Oribe, but what about stating that man could also be free not to belong to an association? The committee agreed, and there, I submit, was a mighty blow struck for you and me and every other little man this side of the river Styx.

Article 19 was vaguely reminis-

cent of Gilbert and Sullivan "Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country", it said. "Everyone?" someone asked. You mean even alien residents and lunatics? Yes, even so. Costa Rica had a feeling that in addition to the right to take part in government everyone should have the right to oppose a government. Without this right, said Costa Rica, all rights were lost. Mr. Pavlov was not impressed, it might provide the possibility for Fascist elements to overthrow the government. However a compromise was reached:

"The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be universal and equal and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures."

The right to work, dealt with in Article 21, caused some trouble. Everyone agreed men had a right to work, but was it the state's responsibility? Should he be obliged to join a trade union? etc. Russia condemned unemployment and wanted state authority to the fullest degree, pointing to her own robust labour situation where no one was unemployed. New Zealand was for obligatory joining of unions. Mr. Anze-Matienzo from Bolivia was worried about another aspect, the statement that everyone has the right to equal pay for equal work. In view of inflation, what about inserting the word "real" before pay? They didn't

agree.

Section 3 of Article 21 said: "Everyone who works has the right to just and favorable remuneration ensuring for his family and himself an existence worthy of human dignity and supplemented if necessary by means of social protection."

The Article was passed, with only Mrs. Roosevelt dissenting. She explained that she had done so because the Article was so badly drafted that it would take many years to determine the meaning, for instance, of the expression "an existence worthy of human dignity".

Mrs. Roosevelt also made a nice point in the next Article. It laid down the rights of mother and child to special care and assistance. Mr. Ratko of Yugoslavia was concerned lest illegitimate children be overlooked; in some countries 30 per cent of all children were illegitimate. He wanted an amendment. The committee was a touch embarrassed until Mrs. Roosevelt in her quiet way pointed out that the text provided for all children, didn't specify as to legitimacy. Everyone relaxed.

Last of the discussions for mention in this piece is close to my heart, concerning as it does not man's right to work but his right to rest. Article 24 said "everyone has the right to rest and leisure".

Mrs. Corbet of the UK was dubious, even muddled. Did man have a right to health? If he couldn't rest could he have health? She thought good health was a

privilege, not a right. Rest and leisure were fine, but would the Article be misinterpreted as implying a right to laziness? France feared the Article might be ridiculed. The Philippines wanted to clarify the difference between rest and leisure. Mrs. Roosevelt begged to keep things simple, for ordinary people not jurists. Finally the Article passed as follows: "Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, to reasonable limitation of working hours and to periodic holidays with pay".

And if anyone has a team of horses and sleigh they want to take for a drive let them race through that one. What is rest, what is leisure, how much of each, what is reasonable limitation of hours, how often are periodic holidays and how much is pay?

And so at 3.00 in the morning, when they walked out in the free spaciousness of the Place Trocadero outside the Palais de Chaillot, the UN delegates must have been as weary as they were elated.

"It is not a perfect document", said Mrs. Roosevelt; "On the whole, however, it is a good document."

It is a good document and it has been meticulously prepared, sometimes almost lovingly. But it is only a beginning and if we study it we can see why it isn't legal and why it won't become binding for years and years in its present form. We can see, too, why the Canadian delegation at Paris abstained several times in the voting; particularly on matters touching

on social security, employment, working hours, education—matters where Provincial - Federal rights must be kept in mind.

When Lester Pearson returned from Paris he explained that Canada fully approved all the sentiments in the Declaration, but "we don't believe in passing legislation unless it is enforceable. We are already practising many of these things, but they are not all matters than can be legislated upon."

There will be the same comment from other countries. UN is no more in a position to stipulate that you must have a two hour lunch period and eat steak and pie than it is to tell Stalin to pull his

soldiers out of Czechoslovakia. But it is getting somewhere with this international declaration; it is setting up a list of house rules which all good members should strive to obey; it is raising a lamp. The Declaration bears no force of law, nor will it for some time. But, as Walt Whitman said of his own writing on man and man's humanity to man:

"The words of my book nothing, the drift of it everything."

Individual copies of the Declaration of Human Rights may be obtained free from the United Nations Association, 163 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa. In quantities they are 3c each.—EDITOR.

BILL OF RIGHTS

WE STRONGLY urge that the Parliament of Canada pass a Canadian Bill of Rights which will assure to every individual freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and association, freedom of worship, freedom of the Press, freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention and equal opportunity to all, regardless of race or national origin, colour or creed. This should include equal citizenship and voting rights to our North American Indian population without the giving up of their collective rights on reservation property.

We recommend that into such a Bill of Rights should be written the fundamental freedoms as expressed in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights. We further urge our Government to take the lead in establishing a covenant of the United Nations to which member nations can subscribe when they have given full legal force and effect within their own boundaries to the statements contained in the United Nations Declaration.

—Excerpt from Memorandum presented to the Prime Minister and members of the Dominion Cabinet by the Executive Council of The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and an associate delegation of Canadian representatives of affiliated national and international unions, March 24, 1949.

CIVIL RIGHTS

By IRVING HIMEL

A BILL to protect certain civil rights has been introduced at the present session of the Ontario Legislature by H. Walters, M.P. The bill provides that every person shall enjoy:

1. The right of freedom of religion, speech, press, association and assembly.

2. The right, without discrimination because of race, creed, religion, colour or national origin, to obtain and retain employment, to education, to carry on any occupation or business, to own and rent real estate, to obtain accommodation or use the facilities of any hotel, theatre, restaurant or public place, to membership in a professional society, trade union or other occupational organization.

To deter those who would deprive others of these rights, fines are prescribed and restraint by injunction.

It is frequently said that we in Canada do not need any special law to guarantee to our people the right of freedom of religion, speech, press, association and assembly, because they already enjoy these freedoms without one. The weakness in this approach is that it does not take into account that these freedoms are infringed upon from time to time, and fails to provide any means of meeting such infringements when they arise, as

for example:

It is illegal in Prince Edward Island for wage-earners to associate with a trade union outside the province and be affiliated with national labour bodies such as the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and Canadian Congress of Labour;

Members of a religious group, such as Jehovah's Witnesses, are not permitted to practise their religion in freedom, but are "run out of town" in Edmunston, New Brunswick, and their books burned; and, in some cases, they are by law prevented from distributing their literature;

The people of the largest province in Canada have to live under a padlock law which the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association refers to as "a threat to the freedom of the press".

Thomas Jefferson once said "I have not a right to anything that someone else has a right to take away". In Canada, we now have countless municipal governments, 10 provincial legislatures, and a federal government which, within the limits of their jurisdiction under the B.N.A. Act, have the power to take away these freedoms from us. It is hard to see why our most precious spiritual possessions should rest on inference; why they should depend for their existence upon the disposition of any particular government in power or party.

Mr. Himel is a Toronto lawyer with special interest in civil liberties and labour relations. From time to time he has written for a number of other Canadian publications.

If the individual Canadian is to have some protection and guarantee of his enjoyment of these freedoms, and if, as is generally conceded, they are essential to our democratic way of life, then the least they deserve is a place in our Constitution such as the United States accorded to their Bill of Rights in 1789.

Another argument frequently advanced in opposition to efforts such as the Walters bill, is that you cannot legislate against discrimination. It is sometimes expressed thus, that the way to fight discrimination is through education. To say that you cannot legislate against discrimination is to imply that you cannot solve the problem of discrimination by legislation. No one who has advocated such legislation has ever suggested that you could. What they have contended is that, like legislation to curb crime, etc., it serves as a powerful and effective deterrent to certain forms of conduct. Moreover, this argument fails to recognize that in the process of legislation, there lies a vast source of education—all the way from the public attention it receives in the press and over the radio when it is introduced, to the debates that take place in the legislature when it is discussed, through to its adoption when, as law, it becomes to most people, the considered judgment of the community.

It has sometimes been said, we

do not need legislation against discrimination because discrimination is not a problem in Canada. A poll of the minority groups (and we are all minorities of one kind or another in Canada) would hardly support this view. Space only allows us to refer to one report, dealing with discrimination in employment that appeared recently in *The Toronto Telegram* to the effect that more than one-half of the business schools and agencies in the city have encountered difficulty in placing Roman Catholic graduates in jobs; that discrimination in employment is widely prevalent in Toronto, particularly in the insurance offices, banks, trust companies, brokerage houses, and public utilities; that very few Roman Catholics, Jews and Negroes, not to mention others, are employed by the city itself.

Viewed in the light of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, to which Canada recently subscribed, this bill represents a sincere and constructive effort to translate parts of the declaration into practical Canadian terms and into the daily life of the people of Ontario. One can only hope that it will receive the support of all parties in the legislature, and that the Dominion government will be moved to implement the fundamental rights recognized in the declaration and make them part of the constitutional structure of the nation.

Variety Village

By JAMES R. NAIRN,
Variety Club, Tent No. 28, Toronto

Two years ago eleven men in Toronto signed an application for a charter to form a Variety Club. The charter was granted and the Club became the first of its kind in Canada. To date there are 33 others in the United States and Mexico.

You will ask, what is Variety? Here is the story: On Thanksgiving night, 1928, an infant girl was found in John Harris' Sheridan theatre in Pittsburgh. A note pinned to her dress signed "A broken-hearted mother" explained, "I cannot afford to keep this child", named Catharine, for "I have six others. I am leaving her in this theatre because of what I have heard of the charity of show people with a prayer that you will care for her."

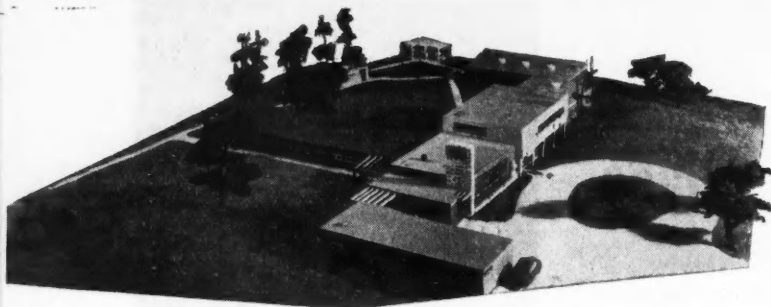
The theatre belonged to the Harris family and John H. Harris, now the big boss of Variety International, told the theatre lads, with whom he shared food and talked trade in the restaurant where they gathered in the after-show hours, about the baby. Then and there they determined to vindicate the faith the broken-hearted mother had in the kindheartedness of show people. Because they represented various branches of the amusement business they decided to form a little club to be named "Variety".

These eleven men subscribed



enough money to place the child in an institution and later with foster parents. They named her Catharine Variety Sheridan. When the story got out, sentimental showmen clamoured to join the Variety Club. The heart of the show business had been touched and soon Variety Clubs sprang up in other cities, all of them pledged to help little Catharine Variety Sheridan and other youngsters. Today Catharine is a grown woman who has never dreamed she was Variety's inspiration across a continent.

Last year Variety Clubs of America spent more than \$2 million to bring health and happiness to several thousand underprivileged children. They draw their membership from men in the amusement business whose income is derived largely from entertainment. Toronto Variety Club, the only one in the British Commonwealth at present, includes among its members motion picture theatre owners and operators, film company officers, owners and managers



An Architect's Model of Variety Village

The building will provide dormitories, dining room, class rooms and play rooms. Provisions are made for a large outdoor play area which includes a pet barn for small animals. The area is landscaped and is easily reached from Toronto by motor car or bus.

of legitimate theatres and night clubs, orchestra leaders, officials of theatrical unions, owners and operators of radio stations, radio stars, leaders in professional sports, newspaper commentators, outdoor show owners, and many others.

Each Variety Club is pledged to aid at least one welfare work or charity. Through its Heart Committee, which administers the Heart Fund raised through shows and sporting events, the Toronto Club decided to further the work among crippled children, and, after consultation with the Ontario Society for Crippled Children, pledged themselves to build and maintain "Variety Village", to be a vocational training school for crippled children. The cost of building and equipping the school was estimated at \$200,000 and the Variety Club members set about to raise that amount in two years.

To date, the Club has raised more than \$150,000 and "Variety Village" is fast becoming a reality. It is located on a twelve-acre site—the gift of the Province of Ontario—overlooking Lake Ontario

at the intersection of Kingston Road and Danforth Avenue. In the fall of 1949, the school will be ready for occupancy and once it is completed, the Ontario Society for Crippled Children will step in and, in association with the Variety

In establishing Variety Village the Variety Club of Toronto is breaking new ground. This will be the first residential vocational school for crippled children to be built in Canada though a commission of the Ontario Government recommended such a school nineteen years ago. Since 1930, a whole generation of young Canadians afflicted with serious disabilities has come and gone. Many of them today sit helplessly because they were given no training to earn a living.

Members of Variety are practical men who realize what it means to children to face life without hope and without preparation. Variety Village will be a living memorial to their great ideals of helpful service.

R. W. HOPPER,
Executive Director,
Ontario Society for
Crippled Children.

Club, will operate the school. The Ontario Society will devise a course of instruction for the 40 youngsters it will choose to be the first pupils, the purpose being to help make them self-reliant in later life. Each child will be given special training, suited to his needs, and will remain as long as the Ontario Society feel he needs to stay.

The school is designed as a long, rambling ranch house type of building. Everything but the administration building is on one floor with ramps instead of steps.

Though no requests were made by Variety, one prominent silver manufacturing firm offered to donate enough silver to supply "Cariety Village". A manufacturer of dishes came forward with an offer to stock the institution. An out-of-town member wrote offering to endow two rooms; a service club has offered to supply wheel chairs.

Variety in the U.S.A.

Each Tent in Variety is pledged to support at least one welfare

work. There is the Texas Boys' Ranch which aids juvenile delinquents and about whose work a movie, "Bad Boy", was recently produced. The Pittsburgh Tent raised \$50,000 to assist the Sister Kenny Foundation and maintains a summer camp for underprivileged youngsters. Columbus aids the Newell Clinic for spastic children. Buffalo operates a children's camp, aids the Sister Kenny Foundation and the Braille Institute. Minneapolis is building a Heart Hospital. Des Moines endows a home for crippled children. Dayton supports the campaign to aid polio victims. The main philanthropy of the Memphis Tent is a Mothers' Milk Bank. Atlanta has added two children's wards to the St. Joseph's Infirmary. Tulsa maintains a health clinic for coloured children. Boston lends its support to the Children's Hospital in its fight against the dreadful blood disease, erythroblastosis. Charlotte maintains a mobile X-ray clinic giving free X-rays to children and factory workers to detect tubercu-

Variety Club's truck which brings free movies to shut-ins. The truck was donated by J. Umphries of General Motors of Canada, Ltd., and with the truck is Miss Margaret Marshall, "Miss Canada of 1947."



losis; the Los Angeles Tent supports a Premature Birth Clinic. Many Variety Clubs operate free movies for shut-ins and have provided a number of iron lungs for hospitalized youngsters.

For Shut-Ins

The Variety Club in Toronto maintains a service which provides free movies for shut-ins. A white truck, equipped with 16mm. portable movie equipment is seen on the streets of Toronto and adjacent municipalities. A phone call will bring an operator and a complete sound picture program to any shut-in. The Club provides shows for individuals or for groups who are not visited by other organizations. More than 500 calls were made during 1948. The truck was a gift of General Motors of Canada, the equipment was given by Associated Screen News and the film is donated by various 16mm. companies. Variety Club employs a full-time operator to drive the truck and help present the free movies for shut-ins. The Club also pays for the maintenance and operation of a station wagon-ambulance, donated by the Rotary Club to the Ontario Society for Crippled Children, which

transports crippled youngsters from their homes to school.

Fun and Frolic

Variety Clubs use circus terms in their meetings which are opened and closed with a circus whistle instead of a gavel. Clubs are called Tents, members are barkers, the President is the Chief Barker and the Secretary is the Property Master. Treasurer and legal adviser go by the descriptive titles of Dough Guy and Fixer, while the Executive Committee are Canvasmen.

The Toronto Tent, like all other Tents, has a social as well as a service side. In Toronto, the Club has elaborate headquarters in the Prince Edward Hotel where the members enjoy social affairs and hold open house for visiting stage stars and players from other cities, most of whom are members of Variety. The club rooms are maintained by membership dues and other funds.

Irving Berlin wrote a song for one of his hit shows, "There's No Business Like Show Business", and gave Variety Clubs permission to use it as their theme. It would be difficult to imagine a more appropriate one!

THE School of Social Work of the University of Toronto has demonstrated the breadth of the social work field in an analysis of the jobs in which their 1948 graduates have been placed. Seventy of the 90 graduates reported, and it has been found that 20 are employed in Children's Aid Societies in Canada; 14 are in the public welfare services, either federal, provincial or local; 8 are in group work or recreation agencies; 19 are employed as case workers in a variety of agencies; and 6 are employed in Community Chests or Councils of Social Agencies. Of 70 graduates, 36 are employed in private social agencies. Geographically, 54 are employed in Ontario, two are in the United States, and 6 other provinces have attracted the balance of the group.

Social Work Looks at Parliament

By DOROTHY HODGSON,

Publicity Secretary, Canadian Welfare Council

PARLIAMENT will be asked at this session to make the first major changes in the *Family Allowances Act* of 1944. Notice of this was contained in the votes and proceedings of the Commons on March 30, and the motion placed before the House by the Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare, on April 5.

The proposed Bill will: (1) Repeal the provision which reduces the amount of allowances for the fifth and subsequent children in a family of more than four. (2) Change from three years to one the residence period required as one of the conditions of eligibility of immigrant children.

At present, allowances are paid monthly at the following rates: Children under six years of age, \$5; children from six to nine inclusive, \$6; children from 10 to 12 inclusive, \$7; children from 13 to 15 inclusive, \$8. In families of more than four, there is a \$1.00 reduction for the fifth child, \$2.00 for the sixth and seventh child, and \$3.00 for each additional child. These reductions will be eliminated under the new bill.

The cutting of the required residence period from three years to one will help relieve the hardships worked on immigrant families who

at present are denied all public welfare assistance until certain residence requirements have been met. The Public Welfare Division of the Canadian Welfare Council has been concerned about the effect of these restrictions on immigrant families, and along with social workers generally, will welcome the easing of the regulations in this one area at least.

* * *

In January, 1947, the Canadian Welfare Council and the Canadian Association of Social Workers jointly presented a brief on Indian welfare to the Senate-Commons Committee on *Indian Affairs*. The recommendations in the brief, along with a great quantity of evidence from other sources, was studied by the Committee, which during the 1948 parliamentary session drafted a new Indian Act.

On February 28 and again on March 14 of this year W. Garfield Case, (P.C.), asked in the House when this Bill was to be brought before Parliament. D. S. Harkness, (P.C.), also raised this question.

On March 14, The Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, then Minister of Mines and Resources, stated that the Bill as recommended by the Indian Affairs Committee had gone to the Department of Justice

and that when it was returned it was "his intention to discuss with his colleagues the matter of reconstituting the committee and referring the bill back to it."

The need of revision of this Act is urgent if the welfare of Canadian Indians is not to deteriorate further. As Mr. Harkness pointed out, the Committee completed its work on the bill last session and it has been in the hands of the Justice Department since last June. He suggested that the Department had had plenty of time to do their work on the bill and expressed the hope that it would be brought before Parliament this session.

Social workers will join with Mr. Harkness and Mr. Case in the hope that this important measure will not be left over another year.

* * *

Ontario has joined the ranks of those provinces participating in the *National Physical Fitness Program*. This was announced on April 5 in the House of Commons by The Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare.

The agreement was signed by Mr. Martin on behalf of the Federal Government and by The Hon. Dana Porter, Minister of Education for Ontario.

Under the National Physical Fitness Act of 1943, the Federal Government makes available to the provinces \$225,000 annually to assist them in the development of fitness and recreation programs. This amount is divided on a per

capita basis with Ontario's maximum share \$74,063.25. The federal grant matches provincial expenditures dollar for dollar up to the \$74,000 maximum.

The present agreement with Ontario is on a yearly basis. It is expected that the Ontario representative to the National Council on Physical Fitness will be named shortly.

All provinces, except Quebec and Newfoundland, now have agreements with the Federal government under the National Fitness Act.

* * *

Another announcement of interest to recreation workers is the Hon. Paul Martin's statement on April 4 that money has been appropriated to assist qualified Canadian students to take *post-graduate training in recreation and physical fitness*. The action was taken, he said, on the advice of the National Council of Physical Fitness which has set up a special committee to develop the rates under which the assistance will be granted and to consider applications received.

The exact amount of each award will be determined on the merit of each application with the proviso that no award will be less than \$500 or more than \$1,000. No more than eight applicants will be accepted at any one time.

In considering applicants, Mr. Martin said the Council would take into account the need for trained personnel in all provinces

and territories and the suitability of the candidate's proposed field of study in relation to the work in which he is engaged in Canada. The awards will be available for post-graduate training only.

* * *

This winter's *unemployment* crisis in Vancouver has found its way into the discussion in the Federal House. C. I. Merritt, (P.C.), in his debate on the Speech from the Throne blamed the situation on the failure of the Federal Government to bring about an agreement between the provinces and itself, so as to "take care of the fields of responsibility which are not at present clearly and properly allotted."

Mr. Merritt's chief concern was for the employable unemployed who are not covered by unemployment insurance. No public body is responsible for this group and Mr. Merritt stated that the whole burden falls on the privately financed Red Feather organizations.

Mr. Merritt also noted that fifty per cent of the group requiring assistance came from outside the province.

Both the problems touched on by Mr. Merritt—the question of who is responsible for providing public assistance for transients and the needs of the unemployed uninsured—were raised at the mid-winter meeting of the Canadian Welfare Council's Public Welfare Division held in Winnipeg in January.

To meet the first difficulty a "gentlemen's agreement" on residence laws to provide a better sharing of responsibilities for public assistance between provinces was drafted at this meeting and is being recommended by the Division to all Canadian provinces. To date, one province, Prince Edward Island, has reported that it is prepared to proceed on this basis.

While there is no question of the need for some plan for assistance to unemployed uninsured, there is a difference of opinion as to just what line of action should be taken. The question is under consideration by the Division.

* * *

The public discussion of Vancouver's unemployed in the House undoubtedly reflects action taken this winter by officials of the Community Chest and Council of Greater Vancouver. Vancouver members of the Federal parliament were invited by the Chest to meet with the heads of Vancouver welfare agencies before leaving for the House session in Ottawa. The purpose of the meeting was to inform the members of welfare conditions in Vancouver and one of the main topics of discussion was the city's unemployed. Other Federal members have referred to this meeting in House speeches.

This move on the part of the Vancouver Chest and Council might well be imitated by other similar organizations across the country, as a very useful way of making the welfare needs of their

community known to local members of parliament, and brought by them to the attention of our main legislative body.

* * *

Ronald Moore, C.C.F. member for Churchill, in his debate on the Speech from the Throne on March 4, urged that the government take action in *housing* "along the lines of the recommendations of the Canadian Welfare Council" the most important of which is that the federal government should inaugurate a long-term program of public housing with the co-operation of the provincial and municipal authorities.*

* * *

On April 27, the Federal House passed a bill, introduced by Health and Welfare Minister Paul Martin, to increase the old age pension towards which the federal treasury would contribute 75 per cent, from \$30 to \$40 per month.

The increase, it was announced, would go into effect as soon as agreements had been reached with the Provinces.

As of May 5, according to information released by the Department of National Health and Welfare, Manitoba had advised the federal government of its willingness to sign such an agreement—the first province to do so. There have also been indications that Alberta and Ontario intend to do likewise.

*See A *National Housing Policy for Canada*, published by The Canadian Welfare Council, Ottawa. Copies are available, price 15c ea.

The Federal legislation made no change in the permissible income of \$600 a year for single persons, and \$1080 for married couples. This means that single old age pensioners are now allowed only \$10 a month outside their pension.

However, Mr. Martin estimated that 90 per cent of Canada's pensioners would benefit to the full extent of the \$10 increase.

* * *

Provincially, important changes in the Old Age Pensions Act had been enacted prior to the date of this Federal action. Press reports indicate that the basic pension in Manitoba has been increased from \$30 a month to \$35 by the addition of a \$5 bonus from provincial funds. Until now, Manitoba has not been one of the provinces to pay such a bonus.

Ontario, according to the press, has increased its basic old age pension from \$30 to \$32.50, paying a bonus of \$2.50 from provincial funds.

Information from *Alberta* indicates that the government there has increased its supplementary allowance, which again is entirely a provincial undertaking, from \$7 to \$10 per month, making the basic pension \$40 per month. This brings the Alberta pension up to the level of British Columbia, the highest paid in Canada.

The Alberta government, by an amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act, has also relieved the municipalities of paying any portion of the pension.

Canada's Eighth School of Social Work

ANOTHER Canadian school of social work will open in June with an initial enrolment of twenty students. A School of Social Welfare is being established in Ottawa, at St. Patrick's College, a constituent unit of the University of Ottawa. The first term will commence June 18 with a student body drawn from across Canada, the United States, and India.

The new school is designed primarily to meet the need for an English language Catholic school of social work, but the School's admission policy does not admit of any discrimination of race, colour, or creed in the selection of students. The School, however, will seek to provide a type of social work training in which the highest standards of professional competence are thoroughly integrated with the goals and purposes of the Christian way of life. It will function at the graduate level, with a Bachelor's degree as the academic prerequisite. The degree of Bachelor of Social Work will be granted on the satisfactory completion of the first year, and the two-year curriculum leads to the degree of Master of Social Work.

The School's curriculum is based on the concept that the knowledge and skills of social casework provide the basic foundation for the whole broad field of social welfare. Its academic program is equivalent to what is usually considered a

psychiatric casework major. Intensive field practice is an integral part of the curriculum, with 1000 clock-hours of field experience required for the B.S.W. degree, and 2000 for the M.S.W. Each year the student must do a supervised internship of seven months in an accredited social agency. Agencies in Eastern Canada and in such American cities as Detroit, Rochester, and Buffalo, are co-operating with the School in providing practice facilities. Plans are being formulated to develop a child guidance clinic as a research and training centre in connection with the School.

Rev. Swithun Bowers, O.M.I., B.A., M.Sc., has been appointed Director of the School. Father Bowers is a graduate in psychiatric casework from the New York School of Social Work of Columbia University, and has recently been engaged in the practice of psychotherapy in New York. Associated with him will be Rev. F. J. Hennessey, O.M.I., B.A., L.Ph., S.T.B., who received his professional training at the Fordham University School of Social Service. Rev. John McNeil, O.M.I., B.A., Professor of Sociology at St. Patrick's College, has been appointed Secretary of the School of Social Welfare.

Sessional Lecturers include Rev. John A. Macdonald, B.A., L.Ph., M.S.S.W., a graduate of the Catholic University of America,

who is the Executive Director of the Catholic Family Service of Ottawa and also chairman of the Family Division of the Canadian Welfare Council; John J. O'Connell, M.D., C.M., Diplomate in Psychiatry of the American Board of Neurology and Psychiatry, formerly a Fellow in Psychiatry at the Catholic University of America

Child Clinic, who has also served as psychiatric consultant to the R.C.A.F.; Joy A. Maines, Executive Secretary of the Canadian Association of Social Workers; Marguerite Mathieu, B.A., Director of the Hull Social Welfare Bureau; and Philip E. Boyle, B.A., B.Sc., M.D., C.M., Ottawa specialist in internal medicine.

GOALS IN SOCIAL WELFARE

THE Second Biennial Western Regional Conference on Social Work took place in Victoria from May 2-5. Some 400 persons came from Canada's four Western provinces and the States of Washington, Oregon and California to discuss "Western Goals in Social Welfare." The bright sunshine—with only an occasional shower—gorgeous flowers and shrubs in full bloom and the warmth of the city's welcome provided an idyllic background against which to consider social issues and community problems. The outstanding leadership of the Conference President, E. W. Griffith, B.C.'s Deputy Minister of Welfare, coupled with the charm and efficiency of Marie Riddell, the Conference Secretary, contributed much to a successful program.

The Conference had a broad range of interests concerned as it was with goals in public and private services, in corrections, mental health, group work and recreation and in professional standards. In six institutes, concentrated at-

tention was given to Working with Groups, Supervision, Case Work, Public Assistance Practice, the Job of the Volunteer, and Serving the Child in Need of Foster Care.

The afternoon sessions provided interesting formal presentations but to the joy of those present, there was always ample time for discussion and it was used to excellent advantage.

Guest speakers at the Conference included John Whitelaw of the Portland Council of Social Agencies; John Moss, C.B.E., London England; Joy Maines, Elizabeth Richardson and Phyllis Burns, Ottawa; Dr. J. D. M. Griffin, Toronto, and Arthur M. Goldman, Portland.

One could not leave such a successful conference without being impressed by the vigour of social welfare in Western Canada. Current problems for all Canadian social work were discussed with thoughtfulness and realism, the exchange of opinion was frank and free.

The interplay between public and private services was most stimulating. In the organization, planning and execution of the Conference, public and private agencies had worked smoothly in harness. During the conference program, the discussions gave clear indication that in moving toward their goals, the western social agencies, whether public or pri-

vate are motivated by the same ideals of service, are using the best technical skills they can command, and are finding that team-play, rather than competition, will ensure the best service to the people of the provinces they serve.

Victoria proved an ideal host city, but the main credit for an outstanding conference goes to the hundreds who participated in it.

WELFARE UNITS IN ONTARIO

CANADIAN Welfare has already noted the passing of the Welfare Units Act of Ontario in April, 1948. The regulations under the Act are now available and list the welfare matters that will come under the Administrators. These include the Unemployment Relief Act of 1935, the Day Nurseries Act of 1946, the Public Hospitals Act and any municipal by-laws to provide unemployment relief to people not covered by the 1935 Act, or directing payment of charitable grants. Also included are the investigation of applications under the Old Age Pension Act 1948 and the Mothers' Allowance Act 1948, as well as disbursement of any money which the municipality may be required to pay to a Children's Aid society under the Children's Protection Act.

Among the duties of an Administrator will be arranging admissions to homes for the aged and administration of any municipal programs of care for the aged and indigent. He will also "in a manner not inconsistent with Act, these regulations or any other Act or by-law of the municipality, co-operate with private welfare agencies in the municipality in providing specialized services."

CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP BRANCH

THE passing of the Citizenship Act, two years ago, did much to stimulate an interest in Canadian citizenship. The arrival of thousands of immigrants and displaced persons since the end of the war has resulted in the establishment of citizenship classes by provincial departments of education. Private organizations have also shown a keen interest in the welfare of these new Canadians, and their citizenship programs now include the problems of the immigrant, in addition to their work with the established residents.

There are many organizations active in what might be called the general citizenship field, and they present a wide variety of programs. Some are concerned chiefly with adult education and by means of radio forums and regular meetings stimulate interest in current important issues, thereby helping to keep democracy alive. Others are more interested in the service angle, the establishment of recreational facilities in the community, and so on. Still other organizations have been created to

By FRANK FOULDS

foster an interest in the Canadian arts. The aims and objectives of all these groups differ greatly, but all are concerned basically with the enrichment of our Canadian way of life.

The Department of the Secretary of State has a definite interest in the work of these organizations, and maintains contact with them through its Canadian Citizenship Branch.

Liaison officers of the Branch work very closely with these organizations, and are frequently able to assist in the co-ordination of their work. They facilitate an exchange of information regarding their activities. Also, by keeping in close touch with these organizations the Branch is able to keep various government departments, interested in their work, informed as to the contribution they are making.

In a country as vast as Canada, and with a population drawn from many different ethnic groups, it is imperative in the interests of national unity, that the various peoples understand one another,

Frank Foulds has been Director of the Canadian Citizenship Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State since 1944. An agricultural scientist by profession and Past President of the Agricultural Institute, his training and duties with the Dominion Department of Agriculture gave him numerous opportunities to mix with the various groups which make up Canada's population, as he had worked in all nine provinces, and a fairly long period of time in Western Canada resulted in contacts with new Canadians from many countries. His original knowledge of Eastern Canada, as he was born and educated in Ontario, resulted in familiarity with those cities, towns and rural districts to which many of the present influx of immigrants are moving.

and maintain a sympathetic interest in the problems affecting different groups.

Although the population of Canada is composed chiefly of French and British stock, there are very large numbers of other racial origins, and these people have made, and are continuing to make important contributions to our society. Our Canadian culture has borrowed much from the older civilizations.

Immigrants arriving in Canada today are bringing with them new skills, new techniques and perhaps some new customs. Although they are asked to become familiar with our Canadian way of doing things as quickly as possible in their own interests, no attempt is being made to "mould" them into any preconceived form. It is appreciated that while we are offering them opportunity to start life anew, we may benefit as well from their arrival.

These new Canadians are extremely anxious to take advantage of opportunities which are made available to them. They do not have to be encouraged to attend the citizenship classes sponsored by the provincial departments of education. These classes offer them instruction in language and in the government, history and geography of our country. Companies operating in the more remote areas, lumber and mining camps, for instance, have also organized classes and these are well attended.

Although the organization and supervision of these citizenship classes is definitely a provincial

matter, the Canadian Citizenship Branch has made available on request, materials which might be used. Three manuals have been produced, and are being distributed to those departments requesting them: *Our Land*, a short outline of the geography of Canada; *Our History*, a brief account of Canadian history; and *Our Government*, a description of the different types of governments which exist in Canada from municipal to federal.

A booklet, *Facts About Canada* has also been printed in Ukrainian, Polish, Dutch, German and Lithuanian. This is given to the immigrant to assist him during the initial few weeks before he has had an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of basic English or French.

The Branch, with the co-operation of the National Film Board has also placed films on board the various vessels bringing immigrants to Canada. The titles were selected with a view to giving the immigrant a quick preview of our land and our customs.

Another booklet *How to Become a Canadian Citizen*, which as the title implies deals with the procedure and regulations concerning Canadian citizenship, was prepared essentially for distribution to the courts. There has been a considerable popular demand for this booklet, and to date more than 40,000 copies have been distributed in French and in English.

The applicant for Canadian citizenship personally goes before a Court to be examined before he

receives his citizenship papers. This has always been the case, although now, with the existence of citizenship classes, the judge may accept a certificate given by the department of education as proof of the applicant's ability in language and general knowledge.

The citizenship ceremonies today are colourful, aimed to make the new Canadian feel that he has become an important member of the community, and impress him with the responsibilities and privileges of Canadian citizenship. Some organizations organize a social hour with refreshments after the ceremony where the new citizens are introduced to officials and other members of the community.

The Canadian Citizenship Branch was organized during World War II, on the advice of the Committee on Co-operation in Canadian Citizenship. This Committee was composed of a number of prominent Canadian citizens, who served at the request of the Minister of National War Services, Professor G. W. Simpson, University of Saskatchewan, who acted as chairman; Robert England, author of *Discharged and Contemporary Canada*; Professor Watson Kirkconnell, now president of Acadia University; Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, author of *This New Canada*; and Jean Bruchesi, to mention just a few.

Originally, the function of the Branch as proposed by the Committee, was to create among Canadians of French and British origin a better understanding of Cana-

dians of recent European origin, and to foster among the latter a wider knowledge and appreciation of the best traditions of Canadian life.

During hostilities, the Branch was interested primarily in securing the largest war effort from the various ethnic groups in Canada. It was appreciated, however, when the war ended that many of the problems which attracted the attention of the Branch during the war, would continue to exist, in addition to new problems arising out of increased immigration. The Branch was therefore transferred to the Department of the Secretary of State on November 1, 1945.

Although there is close co-operation between the Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch (formerly known as the Naturalization Branch), and the Canadian Citizenship Branch, the two organizations are concerned with different problems. The Registration Branch deals chiefly with the technical aspects of citizenship regulations, the issuing of certificates, records, etc. The Citizenship Branch, as indicated above, is concerned with the implementation of Section 37 of the Citizenship Act which placed upon the Secretary of State the responsibility "to provide facilities to enable applicants for Certificates of Citizenship to receive instruction in the responsibilities and privileges of Canadian Citizenship." Section 38 of this same Act also provides that "The court in the conduct of proceedings under this Act shall by appropriate

ceremonies impress upon applicants the responsibilities and privileges of Canadian citizenship."

The Canadian Citizenship Branch also acts as a clearing house for information on citizenship matters. It performs the necessary liaison between federal and provincial authorities, and also with professional, educational and welfare organizations. In the federal field, a number of departments have an interest in the integration of new Canadians—the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, the Department of Labour which assists in employment matters, and the De-

partment of National Health and Welfare. The Branch is in contact with all of these departments, and is, therefore, in a position to assist individuals or organizations by directing them to the proper authority.

The Branch co-operates with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and with the National Film Board in the production of broadcasts and visual aids. A large number of requests from societies and individuals for information on citizenship are handled by the Citizenship Branch which has a wide variety of pamphlets available for this purpose.

OPENING FOR

ASSISTANT CASEWORK SUPERVISOR

- Children's Aid Society of Montreal.
- Salary range up to \$2640 according to experience.
- Good personnel practices, pension plan.

Apply E. I. SMIT, Executive Director,

500 Claremont Ave., Westmount, Quebec

Field Service

SEVERAL months ago, the National Social Welfare Assembly of the United States brought together for the first time, a group of national agency field staff for a field staff institute. The purpose was to deal with general principles of field service in national health and welfare agencies, and to give special attention to the role of the field worker of national organizations as he operates in a local community or state setting.

In speaking to the purpose of the institute in his introductory talk, Dr. Robert E. Bondy, Director of the National Social Welfare Assembly, stated a fundamental principle which was reiterated frequently throughout the institute, namely, that field workers have a common interest in their service to local communities, that their criterion is the needs of people, and their goal, more effective service.

Any danger there might have been of field staff becoming theoretical and impractical during this week of discussion of their methods of work and common problems

Agnes Roy is Assistant Executive Director of the Young Women's Christian Association of Canada. She is a graduate of the University of Toronto School of Social Work, had six years experience with the Toronto Children's Aid Society, was General Secretary of the West End Branch of the Y.W.C.A. in Ottawa, and before going to the National Council of the Y.W.C.A. was Director of the National Housing Registry of the War-time Prices and Trade Board.

By AGNES ROY

was greatly lessened by the participation throughout the institute of representatives from local communities.

From these representatives came such pertinent questions as: "Why are there so many national agencies? Why do we have so much overlapping in the time of visits of national agency field staff? Why can we not know much longer in advance the proposed time of the field staff visit? Would it be possible for field staff to stay longer in the community and take time to really become conversant with our problems?"

Workers from private and public agencies, working out from state, regional and national offices, some with years of experience, others just beginning, spent a week together discussing these and many other questions related to field service.

Those responsible for planning the institute recognized that an understanding and appreciation of the situation in any given community is dependent on the field workers having a basic understanding of the sociological factors which go to make up a community and an ability to apply this understanding to each situation. The National Social Welfare Assembly, therefore invited Dr. Gordon Blackwell, Professor of Sociology and Director of the Institute for Research in Social Science, Uni-

versity of North Carolina, to give three lectures to the group. These lectures, in which Dr. Blackwell outlined the information basic to our understanding of local communities, provided a background which gave significance to the other lectures and the discussions, both formal and informal, throughout the field staff institute.

Salient points from Dr. Blackwell's talks, are significant not only for field workers, but for lay and professional workers in local and national agencies whose concern is to see that effective service is provided to meet the needs of people.

Decentralization of Industry Physical resources very often determine why a community exists. They have an effect on trade and industry and affect the economic position of the community. Any significant change in physical resources will influence the economic position of the community and is therefore a factor to be noted by those concerned with community welfare. The trend toward the decentralization of industry was cited as one which will influence community welfare planning.

Population The population base of a community, and trends creating change must be understood. Dr. Blackwell, in speaking to this point, used the term "rurbanization" to describe the movement of city people to farms, and farm people to cities, and commented that this trend, which involved a mixing of dif-

ferent social traits and patterns, was of real significance to social work today.

Sex Sex distribution is another factor of importance, and excess of women in urban centres and men in rural areas was cited as an example of this. The significance of this point is certainly clearly appreciated by workers with responsibility for recreational services to young women in a city such as Ottawa, as it was to workers providing recreational service to men in centres adjacent to military camps during the war.

Age Closely related to this factor is age distribution, and the rapid ageing of the population in North America was noted. The great advances made by medical science contributing to longevity, and the decrease in the birth rate are important, particularly as they influence the ratio between the productive element in the population and those who may be dependent.

Racial Backgrounds Population must also be studied in terms of the national and racial backgrounds of its people. In Canada today, such knowledge is basic to the fulfillment of our responsibility in citizenship education and of great value in working creatively with new Canadians.

Migration The effect of increased immigration was not touched on at the institute but Dr. Blackwell mentioned the very great internal migration in the United States of America. A movement from South to North and a

movement from all parts of the country to the West. At first glance this may not seem important, but with this internal migration there goes a break-up of the primary group controls, change of occupation, and an adjustment from natural to artificial and commercial recreation.

Immigration Thinking again of the present immigration into this country, we must consider the need for an understanding of these new Canadians in the light of the separation of families, their change of occupation, their need to learn a new language, their memory of the immediate past and its tragedy for them, and the need, therefore, to accept and work with them in the light of this understanding.

Institutional Structure Dr. Blackwell commented on the need for an understanding of the institutional structure in communities, an understanding which encompasses more than the various social agencies, but also of the party organization, service clubs, churches, unions, — and again thinking of the new Canadians, one would add the various European national clubs and organizations.

A working knowledge of the community planning bodies and their relationship to national agencies is essential for the field worker, including the fund raising bodies. The importance of community surveys was discussed by Dr. Blackwell and he stressed the fact that the most successful survey is

one in which there is full participation of the community over a period of six months to a year. The community surveys itself with the assistance of the experts rather than the experts coming in to survey the community.

Such studies and planning should not be limited to the local community but could be applied to the national picture. Dr. Blackwell believes there is evidence of overlapping in the service of national agencies to local communities, and looking at the same time at the total community, that there are evidences of many unmet needs.

Social Stratification Social stratification, a socio-psychological phenomena existing in the attitudes of people to other people and the attitudes of people to themselves, is evident in all communities. It is influenced by race, income, social class or caste, and should be recognized in understanding a community. Individual agencies need to appreciate the factor in relation to both the groups they are serving and the administrative groups of board and committees. Dr. Blackwell recommended the use of spot maps of the community as a device for achieving this understanding. By plotting on such a map the residence of agency board, committee members and those being served, insight into the importance of this factor can be gained by observing in what type of residential neighborhoods these people are concentrated.

Unity Needed

Cutting across this social stratification, there is evident in communities, particularly at times of crisis, a sense of togetherness and "we-ness", that psychological base of the community which results in community pride and morale. Dr. Blackwell said that good community organization can do much toward creating this sense of unity, but it would appear that many communities today need the moral equivalent of disaster, and he raised the question as to whether or not democracy, vitally interpreted, can be that equivalent. In addition to the need to be aware of physical planning for community development there is the need for participation in such planning and a close working relationship between the physical planners and those responsible for planning for welfare services to communities. Physical planning was defined as "the design for the best use of space for the greatest number in the long run." For example, there is real significance for the social welfare planners in the planned and sometimes unplanned development of small communities around cities as city agencies with repeated requests for service to these communities know very well.

Community organization was mentioned repeatedly, and in discussing it, Dr. Blackwell made the following pertinent points:

Horizontal Planning

It should be horizontal planning on the community level rather

than vertical planning from national agencies into the community. It should make possible broad community participation and should include non-Chest as well as Chest agencies. The importance of the inclusion in Councils of Social Agencies of representatives of public agencies may be noted as an illustration of this point. There should be a careful study of community needs and an appraisal of the resources available to meet these needs and a moving forward toward the best possible solution.

In communities where co-ordinating and planning councils do not exist, a beginning may be made by a coming together of a representative group of citizens to deal with a specific project, and this experience of working together may naturally lead to the development of community planning on a broader scale.

Conclusions Field service is a method used in a continuing relationship between the national agency and its local unit to the end that effective service in line with the purpose of the agency be accomplished.

The objectives of field service are to improve the service of local units, to strengthen the function of a particular agency in bringing about better community-wide service, to help fulfill the basic purposes of the national organization, and to increase local participation in the policy-making of the national organization.

Social Work Goes to School

By URSULA S. HENRY

EDUCATIONAL authorities for many years have been trying to help the child in school. We have added the doctor, the dentist and the nurse to school personnel as a necessary part of a progressive school system to take care of his physical needs but often there are other needs, equally important, if the child is to become a socially healthy adult.

It is costing the taxpayer millions of dollars to maintain mental hospitals, jails, and penitentiaries. Those who study the case records of their inmates know now—when it is too late—that something could have been done when each of these persons was an impressionable child in school to help him develop along a socially acceptable pattern.

York Township, part of Greater Toronto, has a preventive program and employs an educational social worker to implement it in the public schools. The size and scope of her task may be judged by the fact that in this school system there are 18 public schools with over 350 teachers and approximately 11,000 children.

Cases are referred by the princi-

pal, teacher, parent, school doctor or nurse, social agencies, and sometimes by another child who has been helped. It is the policy of the social worker to clear with the principal before a case is accepted in his school area.

The problem referred may be academic—the child does not appear to be getting as much out of his school experience as he could; or it may be behaviour—a child who steals, lies, is a bully, is indolent, saucy; the unhappy child, the shy, retiring child or the perfectionist who is emotionally upset if an error is made in many months. Usually the child is interviewed, a home visit is made to discuss the school problem as learned from the teacher or principal and to look at the problem from the home angle. A report is made to the teacher and principal of the interviews with the child and parent, pertinent information is discussed and it is decided whether to carry on from the school only or whether to have the parent come to a conference to discuss further treatment.

Since 1936, York Township Public Schools have had the consulting services of Dr. J. D. M. Griffin, psychiatrist of the Committee of Mental Hygiene, and Dr. Wm. Line, psychologist of the University of Toronto. During the year 1947-1948 a conference was held once a week in one of the

Miss Henry is the Educational Social Worker for York Township Public Schools. She is a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan and received her diploma from the University of Toronto School of Social Work in 1945.

school areas, with Dr. Helen Mitchell and either Dr. Griffin, or Dr. Line attending, sometimes all three attended. Since September 1948, due to the pressure of work of the consultants and the absence of Dr. Mitchell, conferences are held less frequently and because of this more cases are referred to the Mental Hygiene Consultation Service and to the Out-Patient Department of the Psychiatric Hospital. In some cases where the child was particularly disturbed and required play-therapy the psychologist arranged for weekly visits and while the child was seen by the psychologist in the play-room, the mother was interviewed and helped by the psychiatrist or psychiatric social worker. This treatment often continued for months, until it was felt that the child and his mother could function adequately on their own resources.

An example of a case where play-therapy treatment was given by the Mental Hygiene Consultation Service is as follows:

Edwin, aged 5, started kindergarten in September. He showed no response to any stimulus. His mother brought him into the school room, he would stand where she left him until another child took him by the hand, hung up his coat and took him to his seat. His teacher, seeing that he was very withdrawn, showed him his locker, trying to get him to turn the handle but she got no response whatever and she could not tell from the expression on his face whether he understood or not. In

class, when the teacher struck the chord on the piano, signal for the children to stand up for the opening exercises, Edwin merely looked bewildered. Other children would help him to stand and after the exercises were over when they sat down, Edwin would remain standing until he was pushed to his seat. When the children skipped around the circle, he was unable to skip and would step out of line. No one in the school could get any response from him, so it was decided to have him examined by the psychologist. But she was also unsuccessful and had almost come to the conclusion that the child was deaf, when she let the stopwatch ring. At this, the child looked up and smiled. She wanted him to make it ring but he would not. Even when she put his fingers on the bell and pressed them, he still showed no response. He did none of the handwork in the class and the teacher had come to the conclusion that he must be dull, when one day she said to the class, "I want you to thread three, yellow, square beads on your string". To her amazement Edwin had it done before anyone else. From this she knew that he not only could hear satisfactorily, but that he was at least of average ability, since he must be able to count, had a sense of form and knew his colours. The social worker was called when no other response was shown for some time. A visit was made to the home and it was found that the family recently had come from the British

Isles and were bewildered by the newness in which they found themselves. Edwin had been in several air raids and his mother thought this had affected him. She stated that he could talk in sentences and that while he liked school, he was very afraid of the children, since he had never played with other children, either in the Old Country or since coming to Canada.

It was evident that both mother and child needed more help than the social worker would be able to give and so the services of the school clinic were explained, and the mother offered to bring the child. The day that he was to come she was afraid that he might not want to do so, so told him that he was going to see Santa Claus.

At the conference it was felt that Edwin needed the services of play-therapy and his mother needed the help of the psychiatric social worker. This was arranged through the Mental Hygiene Consultation Service and both mother and child received help until it was felt that they were more secure in themselves and in the environment and were able to function on their own resources. The child gradually took his place in the class and now is considered a normal lad.

Perhaps Edwin would have outgrown his shyness, but because it was a part of his mother's insecurity, it might have taken a long time and Edwin and his mother would have suffered unnecessarily.

School Social Work as a Profession

In the early days of formal

school education, people had the idea that anyone with sense could teach. However, educational authorities soon set up certain minimum requirements, such as a certificate which indicated that certain skills had been developed. So, with social work, the conception of a social worker as Lady Bountiful has disappeared and to-day a social worker is recognized as a person with professional training and skills useful in a number of settings, apart from the recognized social agencies.

The background of most school social workers in the United States is that of an experienced teacher, with social work training from an accredited School of Social Work.

Provincial educational authorities in Ontario recognize the school social worker as a "Special Teacher", who pays the educational fees and contributes to the superannuation fund. She has the same nine-to-four hours as teachers, although her visits frequently have to be made at night and on weekends to find parents at home. Her holidays are also the same as a teacher's, although she often works during the holidays when a case is in court, or for other reasons.

Each Monday, the Superintendent of Schools receives from her, as he does from the other supervisors, a timetable of the schools which she expects to visit during the week, and he is informed if this schedule has to be changed. She is responsible directly to him and to the Board of Education,

which means that most of her daily case work decisions are made by herself.

Since schools are not equipped with space for such privacy as her work requires, she must hold interviews in a variety of settings such as the homes of the children, teachers' lunch room, the nurse's room — whichever is the quietest spot the school offers.

Sometimes the problem can be handled by talking to the whole class. John, aged 15, in Grade 8 class, was referred by principal and teacher because of extremely poor sportsmanship. He could not take the loss of a game and was mean in his tactics.

The worker discussed with the class the personality qualities that make us liked or disliked by others, and special discussion centered around the topic of "Good Sport as compared with Poor Sport." It is not suggested that the social worker said anything different than the teacher or principal had said but what helped was that another person attacked the problem from a different angle.

In the United States the school social worker usually has a case load of not more than 50, while the York township worker has nearer 100, so that short-cuts must

be taken and only the more serious cases can receive individual attention.

Types of Cases Referred

MARY, age 14, Grade 8, of superior intelligence. Referred by principal. She refuses to play at recess but takes a book and sits and reads. She is disliked by other children.

ALEX, age 11, Grade 6, of superior intelligence. Referred by teacher on request of mother and private doctor.

He is very unhappy. Although an excellent student he wants perfection in everything. If he has one error in many months, he is very disturbed.

JOAN, age 11, Grade 5, of average intelligence. Referred by teacher and principal. She is cruel to other children, chasing and frightening them. She is continually in the office blamed for hurting someone, often with no provocation whatsoever from the other person. Punishment of various kinds has been tried to no avail.

Where the case referred may have a social problem underlying the problem at school, the case is cleared with the Social Service Index and active social agencies are contacted to prevent duplication of effort and to obtain information which may be of importance. There is close co-operation between the various social agencies and the educational social worker.

WE ALL know that the chief cause of illness all over the world is poverty with all its evil effects. The provision of a decent standard of living in housing, nutrition, clothing and the satisfaction of spiritual needs is beyond the physician's power but he must set the norms for the statesman to act. He must determine what foods are needed in what quantity for the maintenance of health, what living space is required for a family, what means of rest and recreation are needed, and he must have an answer to an infinity of similar questions.

in the History of Medicine, Yale University.
—Henry E. Sigerist, M.D., Research Associate

TORONTO'S VOLUNTEERS

By AMANDA A. GLOVER,

Placement Secretary, Volunteer Department, Toronto Welfare Council

SINCE the Central Volunteer Bureau was set up as a department of the Welfare Council, we have registered 5,674 individuals, and made 34,959 placements. None of these figures include the 7,000 canvassers who assist so ably during the Red Feather campaign, nor board and committee members.

During 1948, the Volunteer Department made 1,363 placements in 58 social agencies. It is difficult to estimate by these figures the volume of volunteer service given because one placement may mean a regular weekly assignment that continues for years. For instance, one volunteer has driven regularly for five years for one of the child-placing agencies; another valued worker has assisted 39 different agencies.

To appreciate the scope of volunteer service, the following varied activities may be cited:

1. Assisting with chest X-ray survey for the National Sanitarium Association.

2. In the child health centres for the Department of Public Health, volunteers keep necessary records, weigh children, and keep them amused while the younger members of the family are being examined.

3. One group of volunteers knitted nine complete baby outfits to use as samples for pre-natal education classes. This same group make cancer dressings for the Canadian Cancer Society.

4. Two shifts of drivers (morning and afternoon) take post-operative cancer patients to clinic for treatment. The Cancer Society tell us this service is greatly appreciated as it enables them to have free beds, as otherwise these patients would have to be hospitalized.

5. Drivers who take children, aged, and handicapped people to clinics; also the aged for their medical examination before going to summer camp.

6. In community centres, volunteers give leadership to leisure time groups for children and teen-agers.

7. At the Toronto General Hospital, volunteers distribute library books to patients in the wards.

8. A group of 187 university students taking the second year child psychology course were assigned to various Red Feather Services and other organizations for their twenty hours field service with children under twelve years of age. Many expressed their willingness to carry on beyond the twenty hours required.

9. Clerical workers, typists, receptionists, many of them business girls who do voluntary work in the evenings.

Our latest call for assistance has come from the Red Cross Society for drivers to take children from Moss Park area schools to dental clinic in connection with their nutrition survey.

6,000 Volunteer Department brochures "Make Community Service Your Hobby" were enclosed with the final report to canvassers, hoping to interest them in year round participation.

Staff for Social Work

THE subject of staff needs is a perennial one in social work. No single agency, no single conference, no single line of action will suffice to define the issues or propound the solutions. It is, therefore, encouraging to learn that a one-day conference was held in Toronto on April 30 to examine some of the more urgent personnel questions and to work for action whenever action seemed possible. This Conference was sponsored by the Community Welfare Council of Ontario, the School of Social Work, University of Toronto, and the Ontario branches of the Canadian Association of Social Workers. Its membership included, therefore, board and staff representatives from public and private agencies, social work educators, and professional workers.

The morning session was given to an analysis of some of the problems. B. W. Heise, Deputy Minister of Welfare of Ontario outlined the needs and problems of public welfare agencies; Dora Wilensky, Executive Director of the Toronto Jewish Family and Child Service, spoke of the special needs of the family service agencies; Mrs. Nora Fox of the Temiskaming Children's Aid Societies gave particular attention to the opportunities and requirements of rural areas; Alan Klein analyzed some of the features of the staff needs of recreation agencies. There was a lively discussion of many of the points raised. Perhaps most clearly marked were the need for much better interpretation in the community by workers of the social work job, the lack of adequate classification and job analysis, and the desirability of re-thinking the rural social worker's job as one which, in its

setting, requires skilled workers, who will find in it greater returns than is commonly believed.

In the afternoon, the Conference had a short resumé of action already being taken. Leona Massoth of the School of Social Work Staff spoke of the experiences of the War-time Committee on Personnel of the American Association of Social Workers; John S. Morgan reported on the continuing work of the Canadian Welfare Council's National Committee on Personnel; and Norman Knight introduced the newly published report of the Canadian Association of Social Workers on Personnel Standards.

Following the discussions, the planning committee which arranged this conference, was asked to consider the proceedings and prepare an agenda for the September meeting of the Community Welfare Council of Ontario, and a resolution was adopted asking that organization to set up a standing committee on staff needs for the province. A series of ten points was referred to the planning committee as a basis for its work during the summer. These points included educational facilities for non-graduates, publicity for bursaries and scholarships at the School of Social Work; the possibility of exchange of rural and urban workers; the need for a central agency to consider staff problems; the promotion of out-of-town educational workshops; problems of licensing and registration; the encouragement of staff development programs, especially in larger agencies; and the consideration of field-work placements for students.

The situation requires a greater sense of urgency among employing agencies, professional associations, and educational institutions.

Australian Social Services . . .

(Continued from page 6)

three classes:—

- (a) a widow who has the custody, care and control and one or more children under the age of 16;
- (b) widow not under 50 years of age, who has no children under the age of 16 in her care, custody or control;
- (c) widow under 50 years of age, who has no children under 16 in her care but is in necessitous circumstances within 20 weeks after the death of her husband;
- (d) woman whose husband is serving a sentence of at least six months imprisonment if she has the care of one or more children under 16 or is not less than 50 years old.

The term widow includes:—(a) a dependent female, that is a woman who for at least three years before a man's death was wholly or mainly maintained by him and although not legally married to him lived with him as his wife on a permanent and bona fide domestic basis; (b) a deserted wife, that is one deserted by her husband without just cause for at least six months; (c) a woman whose marriage has been dissolved and who has not remarried and (d) a woman whose husband is an inmate of a hospital for the insane.

Maximum pensions are: Class A £123 10s a year (\$396.44) or £2 7s 6d (\$7.62) a week; Class B £96 4s (\$308.80) a year or £1 17s (\$5.94) a week; Class C £2 2s 6d (\$6.82) a week for not more than 26 weeks immediately after the death of her husband.

The permissible income is £78 a year. Any income in excess of this is deducted as in the case of old age pensions. Any amount over 15s a week (\$2.41) received by a deserted

wife or divorced woman from her husband or former husband in respect to the maintenance of a child is taken into account in the claimant's income for pension purposes. The pension payable to an A Class widow may be continued until the child reaches the age of 18 if the child, after 16, goes on with full time education at a school or university, is still dependent and not in employment.

There is a residential qualification of five years in Australia, subject to the same conditions as in the case of invalid pensions. Persons disqualified are: (a) aliens, except those who were British subjects before marriage; (b) a woman receiving an old age or invalid pension or a war widow's pension; (c) a woman who has deprived herself of property or income in order to qualify; (d) a deserted wife or divorcee who has not taken reasonable action to secure maintenance; (e) a woman who is not of good character; (f) a woman in classes a, b, and d who has property or income above certain specified amounts, corresponding roughly to the amounts allowed in the case of old age pensioners.

Unemployment and Sickness Benefits

Persons eligible are men over 16 and under 65 and women over 16 and under 60 who have lived in Australia for 12 months or satisfy the Director-General that they intend to remain permanently in Australia. Those receiving old age, invalid or widows' pensions or a Service pension (as distinct from a war pension) are not eligible. Maximum benefits are:—

Married—Claimant 25 shillings (\$4.01); wife 20 shillings (\$3.21); one child five shillings (80 cents); total benefits 50 shillings (\$8.02); permissible income 20 shillings (\$3.21); maximum income 70 shillings (\$11.24).

Unmarried—21 years and over:—claimant 25 shillings (\$4.01); permissible income 20 shillings (\$3.21); total income 45 shillings (\$7.22).

Unmarried, 18 to 21:—claimant 20 shillings (\$3.21); income 20; total 40 shillings (\$6.42).

Unmarried, 16 to 18:—claimant 15 shillings (\$2.41).

To qualify for unemployment benefit a person must establish that he: (a) is unemployed and that his unemployment is not due to being a direct participant in a strike; (b) is capable of and willing to undertake suitable work, and (c) has taken reasonable steps to obtain such work. Registration with the local Commonwealth district employment officer is necessary.

In the case of sickness benefit a person must establish that: (a) is temporarily incapacitated for work by sickness or accident; (b) has suffered a loss of salary, wages or other income. A married woman is not qualified to receive a sickness benefit if it is reasonably possible for her husband to maintain her. Where her husband can maintain her only partially a benefit may be paid at such rate as the Director-General finds reasonable.

The word income does not include child endowment or other payments in respect of children, hospital and other health benefits, or an amount in reimbursement of medical, dental or similar expenses actually paid. For sickness benefit purposes £1 (\$3.21) of any payment from an approved Friendly Society is not taken into account.

Unemployment benefit is payable from and including the seventh day after the day on which the claimant became unemployed or lodged his claim, whichever is the later. Sickness benefit is payable from and including the seventh day after the day on which

the claimant became incapacitated provided a claim is lodged within six weeks after that day. If it is not lodged within six weeks payment begins from the date of lodging unless the Director-General determines otherwise.

Persons receiving unemployment and sickness benefits share in the Commonwealth rehabilitation scheme under the same conditions as invalid pensioners. A special benefit may, at the discretion of the Director-General, be granted to a person not otherwise qualified if by reason of age, physical or mental disability or domestic circumstances he is unable to earn a sufficient living.

All the Social Service benefits so far described are administered by the Department of Social Services. Separate legislation administered by the Department of Health provides for a variety of health services.

Health Benefits

Qualified persons occupying beds in public wards of public hospitals are given free treatment. For this purpose the Commonwealth pays the State in which the hospital is situated the sum of 8 shillings (\$1.28) in respect of each such payment. A credit of 8 shillings a day is allowed against the hospital fees of qualified persons occupying beds in non-public wards of public hospitals or in approved private hospitals. Hospital benefits are payable to persons ordinarily resident in Australia, without a means test.

Sick persons may receive, without cost to themselves, such medicines as are prescribed (within the scope of an approved formulary) for their treatment by any duly qualified medical practitioner. There is no means test.

Allowances are provided (through the agency of State Departments of Public Health) for sufferers from tuberculosis and their dependents. The

objects are to encourage sufferers to refrain from working by enabling them to undergo treatment, to minimize the spread of tuberculosis and to promote the better treatment of the disease.

Maximum rates of allowance are 10 shillings a week for a single person (\$1.61) and 15 (\$2.41) for a married couple, plus 5 shillings (80 cents) for each dependent under 16. These allowances are subject to a means test similar to that for an invalid pension but are not regarded as income for determining eligibility under the Social Services Act.

Doctors' Co-operation Bill

The Pharmaceutical Benefits Act came into force in June 1948. Most members of the British Medical Association, the chief doctors' organization in Australia, did not co-operate in working it. A Bill to compel them to do so was introduced in the Australian Parliament on March 7 by the Minister for Health (Senator McKenna). The Bill prescribes a penalty of £50 (\$160.50) for a doctor who fails to write prescriptions within the formulary on official forms.

In introducing the Bill, Senator McKenna said that only 117 doctors had dispensed free medicine since the Act came into force nine months ago. Nearly 6,000 had boycotted the scheme. The amendments in the new Bill neither proposed nor initiated any interference with the practice of medicine. All that concerned the doctor was the form on which he writes his direction to the chemist for the supply of the medicine, compound or appliances in the classes named in the section. The doctor still diagnosed his patient and assessed his needs in the light of his medical knowledge and his own unfettered judgment. If in his judgment the patient needed one of the specifics or compounds named in the Common-

wealth Formulary then he must write his prescription on the form provided. Ample time would be given for doctors to make themselves familiar with the formulary.

Senator McKenna stated that the British Medical Association had advised its members to refuse to accept the formulary and the printed forms. Some 3,200 doctors, or rather more than half the membership had obeyed this advice. Of the others, 117 had actually come into the scheme while the rest had received the forms but had not used them.

All over Australia doctors were prescribing many drugs—including insulin, the sulpha drugs and penicillin—which were in the formulary and in the British Medical Association's own list. Their patients were required to pay the druggists for these drugs, which could be supplied free if it were not for the attitude of the Association. The Bill passed its final stages in Parliament on March 17. It is to come into force on a date to be fixed by proclamation.

Rehabilitating the Disabled

Even before the war ended, in January 1945, a nation-wide rehabilitation plan for ex-members of the Services was framed. Centres were established and the willing aid of scientists and experts of all kinds enlisted. The basis of the work was this:—

"The only satisfactory form of re-settlement for a disabled person is employment which he can take and keep on his merits as a worker in normal competition with others."

In a statement on January 24 dealing with the extension of this work to invalid pensioners and disabled civilians generally, the Minister for Reconstruction (Hon. J. J. Dedman) said that Australia now had 73,000 invalid pensioners and 10,000 new pen-

sions are granted every year. During the recent war, (in which Australia enlisted in the armed forces more than a million men) 30,000 were rejected and 130,000 were discharged from the forces as medically unfit.

The Australian Government was determined to reduce this waste of lives, frustration of hopes and loss of productive effort. It could not allow so many Australians to have to find in an invalid pension an unescapable substitute for a life of active earning.

Of the ex-members of the Forces 11,000 had already been given rehabilitation assistance in some form. Treatment had been completed in 7,000 cases. In most of these the patient had been returned to industry as effective workers, happier in themselves and an asset to their families and to their country.

After quoting actual cases of rehabilitation the Minister said that what had so successfully been done by so many ex-Service men could and should be done for thousands of civilians. It had been estimated that at the very least 10,000 invalid pensioners could be treated successfully. There were also many persons receiving unemployment and sickness benefits who would, if not aided, eventually become invalid pensioners. Given proper and speedy treatment most of these would be enabled to return to employment or be trained for other occupations.

The rehabilitation of 10,000 invalid pensioners would not only greatly reduce the cost of pensions but would add to the pool in which the whole nation shares goods and services to the value of £3,000,000 (\$9,630,000) a year. What might be done was shown by the intensive rehabilitation drive in Britain in 1940 when about 8,000 out of 180,000 persons who had been classified as unemployed because of disable-

ment were made fit for useful work.

In extending rehabilitation to civilians the Australian Government had to face the fact that a scheme for the whole community, as distinct from rehabilitation for ex-servicemen only, had to be on such a scale that it must be developed in stages, in the light of further experience and as staff facilities became available. It was for this reason that for the time being eligibility was confined to Invalid Pensioners and to receivers of Unemployment and Sickness benefits. It is hoped that later other groups will be included, such as disabled adolescents and persons suffering from certain industrial diseases.

Rehabilitation specialists, the Minister said, were not miracle-workers (though sometimes their results seemed little short of miracles). Some invalid pensioners could not be helped by this service. But it could give new hope and new life to thousands. It could bring to them physical, mental and social well-being and enable them to resume their place in society as self-confident, self-supporting income earners and nation-builders.

Full Employment Policy

Unemployment benefits are a very small matter in Australia at present as there are practically no unemployed. An official return on December 8, 1948, gave the rate of unemployment as point nought 4 (.04) or one in 400 of the persons in employment. This meant that in Australia, with its population of nearly eight millions, there were about 4,000 unemployed. Even so there were more jobs than job-seekers so that the unemployment was due to other causes than actual lack of demand for workers. On September 24, 1948, the Commonwealth Employment Service reported that it had unfilled vacancies on its books for

107,000 persons. It is officially estimated that altogether there are jobs ready in Australia for 200,000 more workers than are actually engaged.

Australia's policy is one of full employment. It is now being achieved with a margin to spare.

Apart from the shortage of workers for jobs now in hand the Australian Government is holding in reserve many projects. It is not carrying out, owing to the shortage of labour, many public works. Employment on these can be used later, if need be, to tide over any temporary recession. There is no sign at present of such a recession.

This shortage of labour is a strong argument on the economic side for the rehabilitation of invalid pensioners and others. Australia needs, in order to develop her continent, all her workers. She is securing large number of workers from the British Isles, from the Displaced Persons Camps of Europe and elsewhere. And she needs, too, the services of all her own people, including those now disabled by causes that can be removed.

There is little in the way of relief in Australia, apart from the social services and health benefits given to those who are laid aside permanently or temporarily by old age, sickness and other disabilities. It is a matter of settled policy that there should be the smallest possible scope for such relief.

The number of persons in employment in Australia reached the record number of 2,416,700 on December 31, 1948, at a time when the number of unemployed was the lowest on record. This figure for those employed did not include workers in rural industry, numbering altogether about half a million, nor women employed in private domestic service. The number in employment had risen by 87,800 or 3.8 per cent, during the year 1948.

It may fairly be said therefore that as a corollary to her policy of full employment, Australia is well on the way to having the maximum proportion of her population of suitable age at work. Every effort is being made to reduce to the lowest possible number the proportion of persons who are not able to work fully and intelligently.

Australia's social welfare and health benefits policies aim throughout at rehabilitation, not relief.

The total Commonwealth expenditure on social services for 1947-48 was £68,370,237 or \$220,000,000 (approximately), made up as follows:—

Old Age and Invalid		
pensions	£36,526,000	\$117,248,460
Widows' pensions	3,904,000	12,531,840
Maternity		
allowances	2,854,000	9,161,340
Child		
endowment	19,420,000	62,338,200
Unemployment and		
sickness benefits	1,218,000	3,909,780
Hospital benefits	4,448,000	14,278,080
Other	237	760.77

Cost to Commonwealth

On October 31, 1948, the Prime Minister and Treasurer (Mr. Chifley) said that the Australian Government is spending on social services for the current financial year a minimum of £A88,000,000 (\$282,480,000). The amount thus spent in 1938-39 was £A16,500,000.

Mr. Chifley said that the expenditure would rise, with the new health services provided by recent legislation, to £100,000,000 (\$321,000,000) a year.

Conclusion

Australia is determined to maintain and wherever possible improve the standard of living of her people ensuring full employment, and social security, with freedom from want, freedom from fear, freedom of religion,

and freedom of expression, and in that way we hope to build up a happy contented Nation offering good opportunities to suitable men and women of other countries, who are prepared to migrate to Australia to share in our responsibilities and privileges of citizenship.

Australia takes an increasing interest in the standard of social welfare services and conditions of full employment in other countries of the world, and believes that it has an important bearing on international peace throughout the world. Australia's international policy, then, is based firmly on the strengthening of co-operation with the Commonwealth, which we regard as more vital than ever before, and energetic support for the United Nations, in whose potentialities as an instrument for international security and welfare we have by no means lost con-

fidence. These two aspects of Australian policy are in complete harmony with each other. Complementary to them, and in no way incompatible with either of them, is our determination to strengthen co-operation with the United States, which is linked to us rather than separated from us by the Pacific Ocean. Australia will never forget the magnificent help given to us during the war by the United States, and we continue to attach the greatest possible importance to the friendly relationship which we enjoy with the United States.

Such are the main lines of the policy which we are pursuing in the belief that it forms the most practical contribution Australia can make to the ideals of a just and lasting peace founded on the four freedoms, and an enlightened Christian civilization.

This address was given to the Annual Meeting of the Ottawa Welfare Bureau, April 16, 1949.

THE FAMILY SERVICE BUREAU OF WINDSOR

(A new, broad-service family agency — includes work with children)

Requires A DIRECTOR AND CASE WORKER

DIRECTOR—Preferably male

1. Graduate of recognized School of Social Work.
2. Experience in one or more of:—
(a) Family Agency (b) Children's Agency (c) Psychiatric Social Work
3. Administrative and supervisory experience.

CASE WORKER—Preferably female

1. Graduate of recognized School of Social Work.
2. Experience in family or children's agency.

Salaries commensurate with training and experience. Personnel practices in line with progressive agencies in this field.

Applications giving age, education, experience, etc., to be addressed to:

**MRS. J. A. McKAY, Chairman, Personnel Committee,
The Family Service Bureau of Windsor,
162 Ouellette Ave., Windsor, Ont.**

A Co-operative Venture in Social Work . . .

England's National Council of Social Service

ANNUAL reports, especially those dealing with urban or remote agencies, are apt to thud into the basket which most of us keep against the elusive day when we will have time "to catch up on our reading." However, *Focus on Social Work*, the 1947-48 annual report of the National Council of Social Service, which is England's national social planning body, should intrigue everyone interested in community organization, whether it be practised in the grime of a fast-moving city, in the more cosy setting of a small town, or in the wide spaces lightly peppered with population known as rural areas. It will be of special interest to the many Canadians who met George Haynes, Secretary of the National Council of Social Service, when he visited Canada last May.

The main theme of its work is described as "co-operation between voluntary organizations and partnership with the authorities." The fascination of the report lies in the extraordinarily wide range of interests, and the methods by which the useful skills of a comparatively small national staff reach out to small groups scattered through the country. This is no one-way street either, for these local groups have a very evident independence and

share intimately in the broader national aspects of organization. The process by which this is achieved is referred to as "intimate and often informal", a phrase which might seem odd in the annual report of the National Social Welfare Assembly, our American cousin whose membership is composed entirely of national agencies, or the Canadian Welfare Council with its heterogeneous constituency sprawled from Cape Race to Victoria. Intimate and informal things do take place on this continent but rarely on a national scale. The recent Winnipeg meeting of the Public Welfare Division was a refreshing and exciting occasion of just this kind. Geography is, of course, one important factor in this approach and a comprehensive cross-fertilization of ideas can take place more casually in a country which is less than a thousand miles from nose to tail tip. Another is probably population. Forty million people recovering from front-line war experiences undoubtedly present a range of problems undreamed of on this side of the Atlantic, but that there are more people handily situated to work on these problems is also obvious. A third element in the uniqueness of the English picture must also be the variety of ser-

vices and the highly individual mechanisms operating them, which have "just grown" over hundreds of years.

A cross section of the topics on which the Council facilitates the sharing of experience and information, and the planning of new services, includes the social development of new towns; the needs of children deprived of home care; the recruitment of workers for voluntary agencies; questions affecting youth and old people; building of village halls and community centres; the organization of music and drama activities; reports on British social work for the United Nations and other agencies; and "most important at the present time, the impact of new legislation on the work of voluntary bodies." Meetings and what are delightfully called "working parties" are going on all the time, as the Council handles a stream of enquiries from every corner of England.

Most of England's principal voluntary agencies are members of the Council, and all the government departments concerned with social services are represented. The Executive to which is delegated responsibility for general oversight, is made up of representatives from groups composed of national and voluntary agencies, Area Councils of social service, Councils of Social service in Towns and Kindred Societies, Community Associations, Rural Community Councils, Community Service Clubs, Government Departments, Associations

of Local Government Authorities and Local Government Officers, and Individual Members. Each group is a representative body for a particular kind of social work and is responsible for its own field of interest. The Council does not interfere with the operations of these groups, but sees that each is kept informed of what the other is doing, and that the Council's resources are equal to the total demand. Each group is free to stand up and be counted in defence of its opinions, provided that groups with related interests are kept informed and given a chance to speak their mind.

The staff of the Council are grouped into various departments, such as Urban and Rural Work, Old People's Welfare, Community Centres and Clubs, Citizen's Advice Bureaux, International Relations and Publications. Each department is equipped as a centre of information, but again related for common information services.

Procedure in regard to possible new developments is interesting. If a new problem arises, the Executive being satisfied of its importance, calls together the organizations likely to be interested. If action is decided on, a group is established to undertake the new work. If it is sufficiently important a formally constituted group may be set up, staff assigned to it, and an agreement reached as to its freedom of action and relation to the Council as a whole. Sometimes the problem does not require a permanent set-up and the Council's

resources can be freed for a new job. Sometimes it can only enable a start to be made. If the operation is too technical or specialized the Council may not have the necessary resources for it and then tries to find another organization able to take it on. If the proposed piece of work comes within the scope of an existing agency able and willing to do it, the work is delegated to the proper agency, Council philosophy calling for the widest possible delegation of responsibility.

International social work obviously holds a high priority on the agenda with a good deal of time being given to the International Conference on Social Work of which George Haynes is the new President. This broad approach has led the Council into closer relationships with India where a National Conference of Social Work has been established. The work of the Standing Conference of National Voluntary Youth Organizations, an associated group of the Council attracted international interest with the result that the National Council was asked to convene an international conference which would provide a focus for national youth groups at work in other countries. This was carried through so successfully that the Conference adopted a draft charter for a widely representative international youth assembly, asking the Council to provide a secretariat until a permanent organization can be established.

In England one of the more im-

portant associated groups is the Councils of Social Service, the oldest interest of the Council and functioning locally in a similar way to the national body. Another is the National Old People's Welfare Committee, which co-ordinates most of the principal voluntary agencies concerned with the aged and maintains a close liaison with government. A third is the Central Citizens Advice Bureau committee which has general direction of the net-work of voluntarily staffed Bureaux assisting with a wide range of family and personal problems, which are now in many cases financed by grants from their Local Authorities. The National Federation of Community Associations is a fourth group with over one hundred full members and many hundreds of contacts in communities anxious to develop community centres. A fifth is the National Standing Conference of Women's Social Service Clubs dating from the days of heavy unemployment and representing over 700 Women's Clubs which provide social life, domestic craft training and education in citizenship for for thousands of women. The sixth, the Standing Conference of National Voluntary Youth Organizations has already been referred to. The Women's Group on Public Welfare is the seventh, and has to its credit "The Neglected Child and His Family", an important study supplementary to the Report of the Curtis Committee (on child welfare). The Central Churches Group which brings together repre-

sentatives of the principal religious denominations and the National Council of Social Service for joint discussion of social problems and organization, is the eighth in this catalogue of interests.

Relating one way and another to the interests of the associated groups as well as to the Council as a whole, are several Departments, which among other things provide Secretariat for the groups which need it. These are the Rural Department, the Department of Community Centres and Clubs, the Overseas and International Department, the Information Service and an active Publications Department, the work of which is referred to on page 2 of this issue of *WELFARE*. A Social Workers' Pension Fund with a rapidly growing membership is also under the wing of the National Council.

There are Regional offices at Leeds, Birmingham, Cambridge and Bristol, and the last two cities have already developed branch offices at Norwich and Reading. These have been necessitated by the increased work of the National Council and its desire to decentralize as much as possible, so as to encourage local responsibility and keep in the closest possible touch with new developments. It should be noted that Scotland, Wales and

Northern Ireland each have their own Councils for Social Service.

Financing all this work presents a complicated picture. The Council spends around £80,000 a year on its Headquarters and field service, securing this money from government grants, trusts, investments, appeals, donations, affiliation and agency fees. It also serves as a holding body for the allocation and distribution of money held in trust for a variety of purposes such as the Social Workers' Pension Fund, village halls loans, training courses, and a number of other activities, and controls about £100,000 in the course of doing this one particular job.

Finally, there is the National Council of Social Service Benevolent Fund which administers seven-year deeds of Covenant for the recovery of Income Tax on charitable subscriptions and donations. During 1947 the Charities benefitted to the extent of over £500,000 as a result of this service.

Unemployment among the staff of the National Council of Social Service seems unlikely, and there would seem to be unending scope for what Canada and the United States call "lay participation" at the grass roots level.

—KATHLEEN M. JACKSON.

ASSOCIATION OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES OF ONTARIO

The annual conference of the Ontario Children's Aid Societies will be held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, on June 17 and 18. A splendid program is being arranged.

ACROSS CANADA



Residence and Settlement

Prince Edward Island reports adoption of the residence and settlement regulations approved by the Public Welfare Division of the Canadian Welfare Council at its Winnipeg meeting in January, 1949. They include the following principles.

1. Residence within one province for a year without public assistance constitutes residence or settlement within that province.
2. Residence is retained in a province until residence is established in another province.
3. If mutually agreeable to each province, assistance may be issued by the province wherein the recipient is living, with the expenditure recoverable from the province of residence.
4. Expenditures for medical aid are assumed by the province issuing such assistance.
5. The province from which a person is being returned on a repatriation basis assumes expenditures for any temporary assistance issued and the cost of repatriation to the province of residence.
6. Repatriation of clients will not be effected without prior mutual agreement between provinces.
7. A province will not repatriate a non-resident applicant unless assistance is issued, except where mutually agreed upon between the provinces that repatriation is in the best interests of the family.

Some of these principles are already agreed on procedures in a number of provinces, but P.E.I. is the first to

adopt formally the total policy as recommended by the Public Welfare Division.

Workmen's Compensation

Prince Edward Island has passed a Workmen's compensation bill which will offer Island workers much the same protection as they would receive in other provinces. Up until now railway employees have been covered under New Brunswick legislation. This leaves Newfoundland as the only Province which has not as yet provided full protection for its workers.

New Approach in Penology

Saskatchewan's new approach in penology has enabled the Department of Social Welfare to close Moosomin jail, the oldest penal institution in the province, and set up Regina jail as a Borstal type institution. The population of Moosomin jail which is normally 40 has been reduced to around 20 over the past few months, and there have been marked reductions in the populations of Regina and Prince Albert jails. The prisoners are being removed from Moosomin to the Regina jail which is now being retained for prisoners on remand, those whose sentences are 30 days or less, and the more reformable offender whose sentence is over 30 days. In general Prince Albert jail will be used for the less reformable type prisoner.

The instituting of programs which stress an individual treatment approach in the jails and the expanding use of probation service by the courts has resulted in a marked decrease in crime in Saskatchewan.

The willingness of the Saskatchewan

courts to use counselling methods rather than custodial care has greatly facilitated the development of probation. The new arrangement will make possible more adequate classification, segregation and individual treatment which form the basis of the new correctional approach.

Canadian Film Award The Canadian Film Award for 1948 goes to "The Loon's Necklace," based on an old Indian legend telling the origin of the bands round the neck of the loon, by Crawley Films Ltd., the very capable producers of "Who is My Neighbour," the Canadian Welfare Council's film on welfare in Canada. "Loon's Necklace" previously won international acclaim at the Edinburgh Film Festival and now tops a Canadian competition which included 29 films by 12 producers. The Imperial Oil Company Ltd. has bought the Canadian rights and has given them to the Canadian Education Association for free distribution.

Adoption Fees Agencies concerned with adoption will be interested in legislation recently before the Manitoba legislature, establishing the principle of an adoption fee subject to waiver. Originally a \$7 fee was suggested but subsequently it was decided to leave it to the Cabinet to set the fee, again subject to waiver where desirable.

Alcoholism Recently the Ontario legislature voted \$100,000 to establish a research treatment foundation on alcoholism with the help of leading individual members of Alcoholics Anonymous. The measure provides for a 25-bed hospital in a converted house in Toronto's residential Rosedale district. The foundation's 7-man commission will be headed by J. Earl Lawson of the J. Arthur Rank organization in Canada.

Cancer Control The federal government has agreed to meet half the costs of Alberta's free hospitalization service for old age and blind pensioners and recipients of mothers' allowances who may be suffering from cancer. Free hospitalization of this group has been in effect in Alberta for about two years.

Paraplegic Girls Winnipeg's newest rehabilitation project is the wheel chair centre, financed by business girls of Winnipeg. It is operated by a board of directors of citizens interested in the welfare and betterment of conditions for post-polio and paraplegic girls. The centre aims at coordinating all rehabilitation efforts for these girls and helping with 5 types of education, assist them in achieving independence, assist in providing handicraft work, help provide instruction in "white collar" work, assist in providing general education and develop special skills such as singing and art work.

New Skills for Social Workers Forty-two social and group workers from 15 Red Feather agencies have just completed a short course in design, layout and lettering of posters. The course was organized by the Community Chest and Council of Greater Vancouver in cooperation with the Vancouver School of Art. Purpose of the course was to improve the calibre of home-made posters, thereby increasing their effectiveness as a publicity medium.

Vancouver Teen-Agers There is a marked decline in participation in group activities among early teen-agers according to a survey of the Collingwood district of Vancouver, which was conducted by a local committee with the co-operation and assistance of Donalda McRae, Secretary of the Group Work Division,

Community Chest and Council, and Donald Weeks, a second year student, Dept. of Social Work, University of British Columbia.

Three hundred and forty seven families supplied a wealth of information concerning existing facilities, participation in group activities by age groups, preference in recreational resources and the stability of the family unit.

Board Members Institute

The Halifax Council of Social Agencies and the Junior League of Halifax jointly sponsored a Board Members Institute on March 15 and 16. There were four sessions, and the leader was Mrs. Charles Munroe of the staff of the Association of Junior Leagues of America, New York. Over 70 people attended the sessions, including a number of men.

UBC Spring Session

Courses will be given May 16-July 9 in case-work, public welfare, social research, medical and psychiatric information and community organization. Send inquiries to Department of

Social Work, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.

Service to Handicapped Children

Three Rivers reports that it will have a new agency called "L'Institut Psycho-Social" which will be concerned with the welfare of handicapped children, both physically and mentally. It will first start by being a Guidance Clinic to which all children under the care of the diocesan child welfare agency, will be referred. Its plans for the future include the organization of an observation centre, and also an institution for the training of exceptional children. Rev. R. Rivard will be consultant psychologist and Dr. G. Gagnon, psychiatrist.

Teamwork—Key to Treatment

This will be the theme of the Fifth Canadian Penal Congress to be held at Hotel La Salle, Kingston, Ontario, June 20, 21, 22, 1949. Alex Edmison, K.C., President, Canadian Penal Association, sponsoring the congress, asks for early registrations to be sent to 340 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Canada.

ONTARIO COUNCIL PLANS SECOND PROVINCE-WIDE WELFARE CONFERENCE

THE second Ontario Conference on Social Welfare, sponsored by the Community Welfare Council of Ontario, will be held at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, September 22, 23, 24, 1949.

The program is being developed around broad philosophical aspects of welfare, as well as a practical approach to welfare problems within communities. Morning programs will consist of open sessions followed by discussion groups; afternoons will be devoted to meetings of kindred organizations or specialized groups. Theme is Man at Home; at Play; at Work.

A luncheon on Saturday at which a summary of the Conference findings will be presented, will be followed by an address, "Industry's Social Responsibility to the Community."

Further details may be had from John N. Blow, Executive Secretary, Community Welfare Council of Ontario, 529 Yonge Street, Toronto 5, Canada, who reports that an encouraging sign is the interest being shown in the Conference by representatives of labour, industry, public welfare and recreation.

ABOUT



PEOPLE

Ewart S. Hetherington formerly with the Welfare Field Service of British Columbia has been appointed Superintendent of the Nipissing Ontario Children's Aid Society, succeeding Ernest Majury.

George E. Hart, Executive Director of the Children's Aid Society of Cumberland County, has been appointed to the staff of the Nova Scotia Department of Public Welfare as Supervisor of Child Welfare Services. His new duties will take him into all parts of the province and will consist of enlarging and developing Children's Aid Society work and in general stimulating interest in child welfare work throughout Nova Scotia.

Dr. Martha Eliot, Associate Chief of the United States Children's Bureau, has been appointed Assistant Director-General of the World Health Organization effective June 1. She will succeed Dr. Neville Goodman, Senior Medical Officer of the British Ministry of Health who has been Acting Assistant Director-General. Dr. Eliot's work in the field of maternal and child health won recognition in 1948 when she was one of the recipients of the Lasker Awards which are presented annually "to men and women in the field of medical research and public health administration whose efforts have contributed to, or will in time result in, the vastly improved health status of the people of the earth".

Lawrence T. Hancock has been appointed Director of Maritime School of Social Work, effective June 1. Mr. Hancock who succeeds Dr. S. H. Prince, received his M.A. from Acadia. For 11 years he taught in the high

schools of the Province and holds an Academic License for Nova Scotia. Since 1943 he has been in the employ of the Department of Public Welfare where his work includes work with public assistance, adoption and child protection services, and responsibility for administration of public charities. He was granted leave of absence to undertake formal training at the McGill School of Social Work where he received the professional degree, of B.S.W. In September, 1947, when the Province of Nova Scotia created the Nova Scotia School for Boys for juvenile delinquents, Mr. Hancock was made Principal and has been responsible for the organization of the School and its administration.

Mrs. Ethel Ostry Genkind has been appointed Executive Secretary of the Jewish Children's Home and Aid Society of Western Canada, with offices in Winnipeg.

J. A. Edmison, President of the Canadian Penal Association and Executive Secretary of the Ontario John Howard Society, has accepted appointment as national organizer of the United Nation Association in Canada on a part-time basis.

Ruth Doern, Winnipeg district supervisor of the social services division, Department of Veterans Affairs, has been appointed to establish a social service division for the department at St. John's, Newfoundland. She will be there for six months. The division will subsequently be administered by a Newfoundland staff.

John Gordon Parsons of St. John's, Newfoundland, has been appointed regional director of family allowances

for the tenth province. He was formerly supervisor of schools.

Electa MacLennan, formerly supervisor for the Victorian Order of Nurses, Eastern area, has been appointed Director of the School of Graduate Nursing at Dalhousie University. Miss MacLennan is a graduate in Arts of Dalhousie, a Master of Arts of Columbia University and holds the diploma of the School for Graduate Nurses at McGill University.

Dr. H. Ansley, former assistant director of health services for the Department of National Health and Welfare, has been appointed director, succeeding Dr. Chester Brown. Dr. Ansley has wide experience and has been with the department since 1946. He was instrumental in setting up the preparatory work of the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society.

Ian Sutherland, recently with the Children's Aid Society of Western Manitoba has taken a position as social worker with the Manitoba Branch, Family Allowances.

Jean Milne, Superintendent of Mercer Reformatory, Toronto, retired recently after 33 years service.

Eric Wood, Executive Director of the Children's Aid Society of Annapolis, N.S., passed away recently. He was president of the Nova Scotia Association of Children's Aid Societies.

A Social Service group within the Professional Institute of the Civil Service of Canada has been formed at Ottawa. Qualifications for the group require either membership in the

Canadian Association of Social Workers or eligibility for membership, and employment in the Dominion Public Service of Canada in a professional capacity. Stan Bailey, Department of Mines and Resources, is chairman; Mae Fleming, Department of National Health and Welfare is Vice-chairman; Clifford Patrick, Department of Veterans Affairs is representative to the Council of the Professional Institute; Ruth Harvey, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is Secretary-Treasurer.

George E. McLellan has been appointed Director of Veterans' and Welfare Services of the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society. His appointment takes effect June 1, 1949, when he leaves the Big Brothers, Toronto, where he was engaged as casework supervisor. Prior to this, Mr. McLellan worked in both Saskatoon and Calgary in the Community Chest and Welfare Council field.

At present, the work of the Veterans' and Welfare Services Department involves information and referral service at D.V.A. headquarters, the operation of a soldiers' club, special welfare service to hospitalized and "burned-out" veterans, and emergency financial and counselling assistance to all applicants.

Mr. McLellan's initial responsibility will be to reorganize the Welfare Services Department to relate its present activities more closely with those of other social agencies and, in consultation with other agencies, develop new social casework services in line with Red Cross policy of accepting responsibility for the unmet need.

JOIN THE CANADIAN WELFARE COUNCIL

Individual membership fees are Regular \$3.00; Participating \$5.00; Sustaining \$10.00 and up. All memberships include a year's subscription to CANADIAN WELFARE.

BOOK



REVIEWS

OUR PARTNERSHIP, by Beatrice Webb. Longmans, Green & Co., Toronto. 1948. 544 pp. Price \$6.00.

A careful reading of *Our Partnership* will indeed pay great dividends. Beatrice Webb, the inveterate researcher, has documented her diary in true research fashion. It is the story behind the study of British Trade Unionism, the development of London County Council, the London School of Economics, the Fabian Society, the Royal Commission on the Poor Law. *Our Partnership* describes the people and happenings which accompany the development of these institutions. It shows its author to be not only a pioneer in the field of research but a person of great talent for "working for a cause."

The life of the Webbs spans that transitional era between the break-up of the Poor Law and the instituting of a comprehensive social security program for the United Kingdom. How great a contribution they made to this transition may be difficult to estimate. The fact that they played a role in the life of England is evidenced in every entry of this fascinating personal record. It has been said of Beatrice Webb that "she could put modern lobbyists to shame." If knowing the right people is one of the attributes of such an accomplishment, then she most certainly

was a star in her own field. She literally knew everybody from Prime Ministers down. Her descriptions of them are not always complimentary but are assuredly interesting.

Our Partnership is a sequel to *My Apprenticeship*. It not only rounds out the personal career of one of England's outstanding reformers but contributes to the understanding of an era in the life of the Old Country from which we Canadians inherit many of our present traditions. While the setting and the people of this drama existed in another country and in a previous age much of what we have to-day arises from it. We can learn much from the concepts and techniques developed by the Webbs. We would do well to apply them to our present problems with the same devotion to and faith in human welfare which dominated them.

STEWART BISHOP,

Toronto Department of Public Welfare.

THE PROBLEM DRINKER, by Joseph Hirsh. Duell, Sloan and Pearce, New York. 199 pp. Price \$3.00.

This very readable book should be treated as a "must". It is not merely a reference manual but should be owned by all who may be interested in the problem of drinking. Mr. Hirsh, who has considerable competence in this field, traces the history of alcohol and

alcoholism, and also provides detailed and up-to-date information, both medical and statistical, about its place in modern society. He gives straightforward answers to such questions as: Why do some people become more intoxicated than others? Can alcoholism be cured? Is the craving for alcohol inherited? In considering alcohol as a contributing factor in accidents and crime, the author reaches the conclusion that its elimination would not also eliminate these tragedies.

Responsibility for failure to help or prevent alcoholism is placed fairly and squarely upon society at large. Even today an all too large mass of public opinion still considers excessive drinking a weakness and a sin, and the alcoholic a wastrel and a sinner. It was just such public opinion that for centuries caused the mentally ill to be treated as pariahs and herded into dungeons, and which, within living memory, considered venereal disease as a moral rather than a medical problem.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the alcoholic is suf-

fering from an insidious disease, fully as virulent and far-reaching as tuberculosis and cancer, and usually more difficult to arrest, since it defies diagnosis in its early stages. The malady is three-fold; it attacks the mind and spirit as well as the body. Physical restoration by itself is not enough; the entire personality must be rehabilitated. True alcoholics are drinkers who have no choice; they are driven to destruction by an involuntary madness, just as surely as were the Gadarene swine.

The first step towards a solution of the problem must be the formation of a well-informed public opinion, which will eventually result in legislation providing adequate treatment. Mr. Hirsh points hopefully to the valuable work already accomplished in this direction by some of the more progressive States and American universities, and to the amazing growth and influence of Alcoholics Anonymous. The solution lies in medical research, in treatment, and in education of the public about alcohol.

D. M. FIRTH.

RED FEATHER AWARD

On behalf of 1250 Community Chests throughout Canada and the United States, Carl Reinke, National Public Relations Chairman of the Canadian Welfare Council's Community Chest Division, presented the Red Feather award for the year to Herbert Heil, President of the International Council of Industrial Editors, Inc., when they met in Toronto on May 10. These editors represent all industrial publications in North America with a readership of over thirty millions. Mr. Reinke said, "This past year your publications carried more Community Chest articles and had a higher quality of Red Feather cover art work than ever before . . . so it is with the greatest pleasure that I present to you through your President, Mr. Heil, this citation in appreciation of the very real contribution you have made."

Wanted . . .

Educational Officer (Female) for Prison for Women, Kingston—to supervise program of formal and informal educational activities including physical and recreational activities and handicrafts; also to assist in preparing case histories and development of rehabilitative program.

Qualifications: High School Graduation—Provincial Teacher's Certificate—credit given for additional education standing and experience in informal educational activity, social work, physical activities or handicrafts.

Initial Salary: \$1980 plus uniform and meals.
Minimum Age: 25.

**Apply WARDEN,
KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, Kingston, Ontario**

Plan to attend
**SECOND ONTARIO
CONFERENCE
ON SOCIAL WELFARE**
**KING EDWARD HOTEL,
Toronto**

**SEPTEMBER
22, 23, 24, 1949**

- *Man at Home*
- *Man at Play*
- *Man at Work*

Sponsored by
**THE COMMUNITY
WELFARE COUNCIL
of ONTARIO**
529 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO, CANADA

Do you often WONDER
WHO wrote that article?
WHERE can I find something on this?
WHAT films are there on that subject?
WHEN was that book reviewed?

**Why waste time
WONDERING?**

**The Canadian INDEX
*has all the answers***

Canadian Index lists articles, book reviews, reproductions of Canadian art, poems, stories, appearing in 56 Canadian periodicals—including *Canadian Welfare*—fourteen in French. It also includes films produced in Canada.

Subscription rates on request.

Order from
**THE CANADIAN LIBRARY
ASSOCIATION**
Room 46, 46 Elgin Street,
Ottawa, Canada

*Selected
Publications*



of the **CANADIAN WELFARE COUNCIL**

YOUR TOWN AGAINST DELINQUENCY

50 CENTS

This attractive booklet—printed in colour—is an A to Z popular handbook on how your community may organize against juvenile delinquency.

**REPORT, PUBLIC WELFARE DIVISION
MID-WINTER MEETING**

50 CENTS

Top-level Canadian thinking on needs of the aged, rehabilitation, unemployment assistance, residence laws, welfare staff requirements.

DIRECTORY OF CANADIAN WELFARE SERVICES

25 CENTS

Twice as many entries as ever before. Newfoundland included.

**TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY EDITION OF
CANADIAN WELFARE** (Second Printing)

30 CENTS

A combined memory book and reference document.

CANADIAN WELFARE COUNCIL

245 COOPER STREET, OTTAWA